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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XX NO. 153

BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1932.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Set-Back In City's Peace

STRAY ASSAULT ON MUSLIM AT FALKLAND ROAD

Marwaris Open Shops After Six Weeks' Close

MORE SUSPECTS ROUNDED UP

The quiet that prevailed in the city for the last two days was slightly disturbed by an ugly incident, late on Sunday evening when a Muslim passerby in Falkland Road was stabbed by a Hindu.

The unfortunate victim of this incident was one Juma Usman, a 40-year old Muslim, living in Kazi Mohalla. It appears he was passing along Falkland Road at about 9 p.m. on Sunday, when a Hindu looking like a Ghali stabbed him with a knife. Juma was seriously injured, and left on the road bleeding. The assailant made good his escape before the police could arrive on the scene. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. His condition is precarious.

TEMPORARY PANIC.

The incident created a panic in the locality and shops near Golpitha and Bull Bazar, which used to remain open till a late hour, closed immediately. Crowds of Muslims were seen collected in the surrounding localities, but the police were quickly on the scene and there was no further development. The area was strongly guarded by the police till midnight.

The Mharbavdi police arrested five Hindus in this connection.

MARWARI SHOPS OPEN

Excepting this stray incident, there was perfect peace in the city for the whole day. A large number of shops were open, and people were seen moving more freely than at any other time

during the disturbances—a feature of such activity being the presence of Hindus in purely Muslim localities for business purposes, and "vice versa."

Another feature was that some of the Marwari shops near Mumbadevi (dealing in gold and silver) which had remained continuously closed for the last six weeks were opened for the first time.

ROUNDING UP SUSPECTS.

Besides guarding dangerous localities, with a view to prevent mischief and prosecuting the persons arrested during the riots against whom it is stated, they have sufficient evidence, the police still seem busy rounding up persons suspected to have taken part in the disturbances or connected with the disposal of looted property. The Princess Street Police arrested on Sunday 17 persons in Sheikh Memon Street, who were seen loitering about in a suspicious manner.

PANIC IN CHAKLA STREET.

Panic prevailed in Chakla Street and the area round about Zakaria Masjid on Sunday night due to the report that some stones were thrown at the Mosque, shortly before 9 p.m. When some Muslims of the locality reported the matter to the police, Inspector Vanjara and other police officers of the Pydhoni Police Station hurried to the spot and made inquiries into the matter.

EXTRA-POLICE GUARD.

An extra police guard was posted near the place and some responsible Hindus and Muslims of that locality were also asked to keep a vigil with a view to stop any likely mischief.

IMMEDIATE POLITICAL AMNESTY Friends Of India Society's Demand

LONDON, June 25. A meeting of the Friends of India Society at Trafalgar Square to protest against "Willingdonism" in India adopted a resolution demanding that the Viceroy should declare political amnesty immediately.—Reuter.

CONGRESS RUSH AT DUBLIN

100,000 Children Present At Mass

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, June 25. Dublin.—The city to-day witnessed a most moving spectacle since the Eucharistic Congress began.

A hundred-thousand children, many of them just toddlers, knelt at Mass before the high gold and white altar in the Phoenix Park. The Papal Legate presided and afterwards walked among the children—blessing them.

Crowded as Dublin is already, railways are bringing another quarter million people to-day for the climax of the Congress to-morrow, namely, Mass in Phoenix Park followed by a procession of the Blessed Sacrament along a 4 mile route back to the centre of the City where benediction will be given.

Over a million people will attend the grandiose ceremony.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD CONFERENCE FAILS

Madras Arrests

LEAFLETS AND FURNITURE SEIZED

MADRAS, June 26. An attempt was made to hold the "Madras District Conference" by Congressites in the compound of the Anjanaya Temple in north George Town, early this morning.

A member of the Madras Corporation, with several volunteers arrived at the place at the time fixed for the Conference. Occupying the presidential chair he began to read his address when the police arrived on the scene, declared the assembly unlawful and asked them to disperse.

As the Assembly refused to disperse, the police arrested the member of the Corporation and six others, including two women, and dispersed the crowd with a cane charge. A bundle of leaflets and a chair and a table which were found at the meeting place were seized.

The arrested persons are detained in the Police Commissioner's Office. The police have also arrested twelve volunteers who were taking out a procession, this morning, along China Bazar.—A. P.

CHICAGO COMMERCIAL CRISIS

38 Banks Close This Month

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, June 25. Chicago.—The Chicago Bank of Commerce with deposits of over five million dollars together with three smaller banks closed to-day making a total of 38 to close in this City since the beginning of this month.—Reuter.

MOB ATTACKS PILGRIMS Beaten And Kicked SEVERAL WOMEN INJURED

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, June 26. Wild scenes were witnessed at the Ballymena railway station. A mob of hooligans attacked 300 pilgrims who were enroute for Dublin to attend the Eucharistic Congress. Carriage windows were smashed and pilgrims are alleged to have been beaten, kicked and pelted with stones and bottles. Several women were injured.

HARIKISHANLAL TO OPPOSE

Insolvency Application

LAHORE, June 25. Lala Harikishanlal, former chairman of the People's Bank of Northern India on return from his tour of the United Provinces informs the press that he will oppose the application of the Directors of the Bank to have him declared an insolvent.—A. P.

PROPHET—BALDWIN

LONDON, June 25. A cheering prophetic note was sounded by Mr. Baldwin in a speech at Sheffield in reiterating the British policy of a clean sweep of old debts.

Masters and men in this country, he said, were achieving miracles by working together. When the world trade improved Britain would be first off mark and would again lead the world.—Reuter's Special Service.

Through Running On Amla-Parasia Line On G. I. P. Rly.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, wires from Nagpur under date 26th June:— "Through running over the diversion between Jambura and Bordhal on the Amla-Parasia section has been resumed."—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST "INDEFINITE PROLONGATION OF EXECUTIVE LAWS"

Chintamani On "Danger Of Abandoning Conference Method"

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Chairman of the Council of the National Liberal Federation and of the Committee of the U. P. Liberal Federation, has wired to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State on behalf of those bodies as follows:—

"I beg to represent that there is great uneasiness in the public mind at the reported decision not to convene the Round Table Conference to conclude the deliberations on the Indian Constitution. The Council, I and the Committee are convinced that the Indian Constitution cannot possibly be a adequate substitute for a Conference between representatives of Parliament, the States and India, where alone authoritative conclusions on the case can be reached.

The abandonment of the Conference method, notwithstanding the assurances of the Prime Minister in December, is bound to increase suspicion, accentuate discontent and still further weaken the very difficult position of advocates of constitutional as against direct action. The position has been aggravated by the reports that His Majesty's Government will introduce a 'Vincal' autonomy at an early date, leaving Central responsibility for the future.

"One more disquieting feature of the situation is the reported intention of the Governor-General to promulgate a consolidated

Ordinance to replace the expiring ones. The indefinite prolongation of executive laws is by no means calculated to restore confidence.

CONVENE R. T. C. The Liberal Council and the Committee earnestly urge that no new Ordinance should be promulgated, that Central and Provincial responsibility should be introduced early, and almost concurrently, and the Round Table Conference should be convened to conclude its momentous work."—A. P.

PT. MALAVIYA'S STATEMENT ON REPRESSION

BENARES, June 24. (By Mail.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 99 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor-in-Council has declared to be forfeited to His Majesty the King-Emperor every copy of the pamphlet in English entitled "Pantit M.M. Malaviya's Statement on Repression in India upto April 20 1932" and its Hindi translation entitled "Bharat Men Damat Chakra—20 April 1932 tak—Pantit Madan Mohan Malaviya ka Vaktavya", both published by Pantit Govind Malaviya and printed at the Gyan Mandal Yantralaya, Kasbi, on the ground that the said pamphlets contain matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD ARRESTS

Flag Salutation Sequel

AHMEDABAD, June 23. Nine volunteers were arrested to-day while attempting to hold a flag salutation ceremony in Maneekchowk.—A. P.

SEARCHES IN POONA

POONA, June 26. This morning the local police searched the house of Dr. B. C. Lagu of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya, and arrested him under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. Later they raided the house of a Congressman and attached a cyclostyle machine, and copies of Congress Bulletin, alleged to have been found there. The Congressman and two others were arrested.—A. P.

Grand Prix De Paris

LONDON, June 26. Paris.—At Longchamps to-day, Grand Prix de Paris, run over one mile and seven furlongs, resulted as follows:— A. J. Duggan's STRIP THE WILLOW 1 Lord Derby's SATRAP 2 Edouard de Rothchild's FOGHORN 3 Thorough ran. Won by one and a half lengths. A short neck separated the second and the third. Satrap was ridden by Steve Donoghue.—Reuter's Special.

ROUND-UP OF "MEN BEHIND SHOW"

24 "Congressmen" Arrested At Chowpatty

UNIFORMS SEIZED: FLAG SALUTATION SEQUEL

The Bombay C. I. D. carried out a "scoop" on Sunday morning when they arrested 24 persons, suspected to be some of the men behind the Congress organisation in Bombay. "MEN BEHIND SHOW."

The arrested men, according to the police, included: Captains of Volunteers; Congress Recruiting Officers; Congress Cashiers or Paymasters and men "behind the show" belonging to the Congress Secret Service, who, it appears are assigned the work of watching the movements of the police.

UNIFORMS SEIZED.

Among the things seized by the C. I. D. were a number of Congress Uniforms—blue shorts and red shirts—and several pairs of champals.

The arrests were the sequel to the monthly Congress Flag Salutation Ceremony announced to be held at Chowpatty Sea-Face on Sunday morning.

C.I.D. PRECAUTIONS.

The C.I.D. took special precautions and posted officers and plain clothes men all around Chowpatty with a view to trace the "brains" of the Congress. They expected that the Congress Volunteers would be sent to Chowpatty from some place near Chowpatty, the organisers themselves keeping behind the scenes. Their expectations, they claim were fulfilled, when they found a man, believed to be a leading Congress worker near the Master Mansion at one end of Chowpatty, ready with a bundle of Congress Uniforms. His object, evidently, was to supply the uniforms to Congress Volunteers who are generally dressed plainly, and who would change their dress on the spot. The C.I.D. arrested the man along with the bundle which was found to contain 17 blue shorts, and 17 red shirts, and over a dozen pairs of "champals."

AT SALUTATION CEREMONY.

At the same time the C.I.D. arrested some persons on the sands when they were said to be in consultation regarding the holding of the Flag Salutation Ceremony. The police strongly suspect that these are the men who direct the operations of the Congress in the City and are always to be seen at the places where Congress functions are held.

POLICE RAIDS.

The police raided a room in a building near the Charni Road Gardens, also another place in a compound behind the Wilson College, and a restaurant near Chaupatty, and arrested some persons from each of the three places.

All the arrested persons are suspected to be active Congress workers. The police seized in all about 50 uniforms of Congress Volunteers from these places. Including the three members of the Emergency Council and two others arrested with them, the total number of arrests for the day was 24.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN PORT OF SPAIN MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS QUARTER GUTTED

Heroism Of Inspector-General Of Police Saves City From Total Destruction

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 26.

Port of Spain.—The entire city was threatened, early this morning, by a conflagration which swept over the most important business quarter, sparing only the treasury vaults.

The hero of the occasion was Senior Mavrogordato, Inspector-General of Police, who, with his uniform torn and drenched, but with his monocle intact, calmly and efficiently concentrated attention of the firebrigade on saving the city when the attempt to save the Government quarter was hopeless.

Most of the population assembled on streets and roared appreciation of Mavrogordato's successful effort, but were somewhat dismayed when a thousand gallons of bonded rum was seen flowing in a flaming river into the harbour.

Port of Spain is the capital of the Island of Trinidad in the West Indies.)

JAPAN'S "NO" TO HOOVER'S PLAN

Gibson's Talks With Delegations

LONDON, June 25.

Geneva.—Mr. Hugh Gibson is determined not to let President Hoover's disarmament proposal slip out of the picture. To-day, he had earnest conversations with the German, Italian, Norwegian and Japanese delegations in order personally to advocate Mr. Hoover's suggestion.

It is understood that he encountered continued opposition from the Japanese, who have now finished the detailed examination of the proposals. They argue that Hoover's plan is inequitable and unacceptable to Japan, particularly respecting land forces battleships and submarines.—Reuter.

Bid For Happier Europe!

POSSIBILITIES OF HERRIOT—PAPEN TALKS?

Negotiations Already Bearing Fruit, Says French Premier

LONDON, June 25.

Paris.—M. Herriot's return from Lausanne has started a wave of optimism as it is stated that M. Herriot's discussions with Von Papen were not limited to reparations but ranged over a very broad field of economic reconstruction of Europe including currencies, commerce and tariffs. The exploitation of such avenues, it is felt, holds promising possibilities as Mr. MacDonald is known to favour a far-going and comprehensive solution, while von Bulow has formally suggested the extension of the Danubian Plan to include the Great Powers. Moreover, it should not be difficult to arrange the scheme, so that France will ultimately be amply compensated for yielding on reparations.

ALREADY BEARING FRUIT.

After the Cabinet meeting, M. Herriot spoke optimistically of Geneva and Lausanne negotiations. The conversations, he said, were already bearing fruit and they had encouraged the hope of increased peace and confidence in the results. The Premier was non-committal about the Hoover proposal. He wondered whether the President's programme took possible coalitions into account.

ITALY FOR CLEAN SWEEP.

Lausanne.—The Italian delegation has handed Mr. MacDonald a memorandum in favour of a complete cancellation of reparations and war debts, provided the settlement is based on equality of sacrifice.—Reuter.

EX-KAISER RUMOUR DENIED

No Reception To Monarchists

LONDON, June 25.

The ex-Kaiser was returned from Zandvoort terminating his first holiday since he was exiled. Up to the last moment rumours persisted that Wilhelm had mixed his leisure at Zandvoort with clandestine reception of German monarchists. The latest visitor was supposed to be the Crown Prince. But denial has been issued that the ex-Kaiser received any foreign visitors. The statement adds: "the former monarch spent a quiet and enjoyable holiday."—Reuter.

Breach On N. W. Railway

The Division Transportation Superintendent, N. W. Railway, wires from Karachi City under date 25th June:—

"The line between Nawabshah and Sakrand at mile 44/3 and 45/8 on the Nawabshah-Paidian Branch breached at 4/45 p.m. to-day, due to serious breaches in the Rohri main canal. Transhipment is impossible. The probable duration of the breach is 48 hours. Traffic is diverted via the main line."—A. P.

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 A 5123

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 A 5124

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 7340

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 A 7333

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in English, Mathematics and Geography. Apply sharp to THE HEAD MASTER, the Santhan High School, Dakor.
 A 5104

WANTED—For a very Progressive Life Office, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Surat, Belgaum, Jalgaon and Nasik. Apply (stating minimum terms required) CHAINANI & CO., 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
 A 7329

Situations Wanted

CHEMIST DYER. B. Sc. Ten years' experience in Dyeing and Bleaching; Vat dyes speciality. Seeks a really first class JOB in a progressive Textile Mill. Excellent references. Available for engagement: July 1932. Apply to Box No. 1591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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SAFE RESIDENCE FOR HINDOOS on the junction of Lamington Road and Poras Road, a large BUNGLOW of eleven rooms, whole or in suitable parts. Apply to BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY CO. R7336

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR consisting drawing room, fine bed rooms, with bath rooms attached separate kitchen, electric fittings, Luxmi Nivas, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, for Hindus. Apply on spot.
 C R 7401

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 C R 7402

BOMBAY HOUSE, Bruce Street. D Fort—Available immediately large Office Premises (area about 9,000 sq. ft.) on the first floor of this building, suitable for a large Commercial, Banking or Insurance concern with complete officers' rooms, counters, etc. Can be divided into two portions. Rent greatly reduced. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, on 2nd floor.
 C 5108

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WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS on liberal terms for our Swadeshi handloom goods of guaranteed fast colours. Apply to Box No. 1590 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.
 A R 7410

WANTED—TRAVELLING and DISTRICT AGENTS to sell our Cotton and Silk piece-goods and Hosiery Excellent qualities in attractive designs. Apply to THE UNITED INDUS. TRIES LTD., Textile Manufacturers, Calcutta, S. India.
 A R7290

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GENTLEMAN will loan Rs. 20,000 to wholesale business, manufacturing, book-publishing, or industrial firm on substantial security at moderate interest. Apply Box No. 1589, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
 L R7405

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 L R 5116

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RESTAURANT FOR SALE—The Surati Hindu Hotel, situated at Corner Grant Road is to be SOLD in running condition with all the furniture and paraphernalia. Intending purchasers should see the MANAGER at the Hotel, between 2 and 6 P. M.
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A GUJARATI GRADUATE, well established in profession in Bombay, with monthly income not less than Rs. 500/- desires to marry an accomplished and good looking girl, between the age of 18 to 26 of any section of Bania or other high caste. Write with particulars and photo which will be returned. Correspondence strictly confidential. Box No. 1600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS, 1932 (SECOND HALF-YEAR).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the B.A. (Pass), B.Com., B.Sc. (Subsidiary), M.Sc. (Translation), B.E., Law and Medical Examinations to be held during the second half of the current calendar when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than WEDNESDAY, the 6TH JULY 1932. Forms of application and other particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained from the Registrar's office.
 2. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.
 By Order,
 S.R. DONGERKERY,
 University Registrar,
 Bombay, 14th June, 1932.
 5058.

PUBLIC NOTICE

FOR SALE, Electric Factory for making Utensils of Copper, Brass, German Silver, Aluminium etc., of Rajkot Metalware and Ice Factory, with up-to-date Machinery together with plot of land and building. It is more profitable to the buyer, because factory is in working order and goods prepared is always demanded by the markets of Ahmedabad and Bombay.
 For further particulars see or write to the
 State Bank Manager, RAJKOT.
 Dated 18-6-32 5092

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "HAGUE MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 25th June, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharge and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.
 OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
 Mis. No. 128 of 1931.

In the matter of the Letters Patent and in the matter of the Deeds of Waki, dated 13th June, 1918.

Bai FATMABAI, widow of Ebrahim Chand, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay Petitioner.

Vs.
 Bai AISHABAI, widow of Alimda Hassan Miya and FATMABAI alias Fambabai widow of Ahmed Ismail Surti, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Mahim, with out the Fort of Bombay Applicants.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above matter on the 30th day of November, 1931, it was ordered that the Petitioner herein do pay to the applicants abovenamed their costs of and incidental to the Chamber Summons and of the Order dated the 20th day of November, 1930, and of the above Order when taxed and noted in the Margin thereof.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of Moveable property, dated the 17th day of March, 1932, the following moveable property, namely, chairs, swing, centre tables, cupboards, Glass cupboard, chest of drawers, clock, Lamps, wall-mirrors, trunks, boxes and etc., was attached.

Notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by Virtue of a warrant for Sale of moveable property, dated the 26th day of May, 1932, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July, 1932, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at Lady Jamshedjee Road, Mahim, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Order. costs of previous and of this execution and costs of the sale together with Sheriff's poundage.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of sale.
 For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the Office of Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co. Applicants' Attorneys, Fort, Bombay.
 Dated this 15th day of June, 1932.
 KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
 Sheriff of Bombay.
 5119.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 553 of 1932. Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Humnum Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

Versus
 (1) PRADHAN DAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkopar, outside the Fort in Bombay, (2) NARANJI NENSEY and (3) CARSONDAS HIRJI, both also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort in Bombay. Defendants

To.
 (1) PRADHAN DAMJI,
 (2) NARANJI NENSEY,
 (3) CARSONDAS HIRJI.
 The Defendants abovenamed.
 Summons under O XXXVII. R. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 7,907-4-3 with interest and costs. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within TEN days from the date of service for leave to defend the suit and that default of your doing so, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree against you not exceeding Rs. 7,907-4-3 and interest and costs. Dated this 7th day of April, 1932.
 (Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
 For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
 (Sd.) KANGA & CO.,
 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
 5122

SANDERS EYE DROP

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Public Notices

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION LIMITED.

Two CERTIFICATES Nos. 3142 and 3143 for one hundred Ordinary Shares each Nos. 157551-157650 and 157651-157750 respectively, in the name of Raghavji Purshotam having been lost, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a duplicate Certificate will be issued in three months from this date unless valid objection be lodged with the undersigned prior thereto.
 By Order of the Board,
 F.W. RICHINGS,
 Secretary.

Hultsdorf Mills,
 Colombo, 27th June, 1932.
 5101.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th June, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cottonseed, tilseed, hirda, wheat, rice, dall, toor, juvari, gram, linseed, castorseed, ground-nutseed, dry chillies, husk, and sweeping grain, cases of oilman stores, tea, soaps, shoes and cardboard, trunk and packages of luggage, bundles of empty gunny bags, boxes and baskets, books, iron bars and hoops, cast iron sheets, wooden planks and bamboos, loose iron, cycle parts, plates, wheels, safe, barrels and empty casks, wooden rafters, brass pots, grinding stones, old tarpaulins, ropes, and various other articles, etc.

N.B.—Full amount or at least 50 per cent. Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 8th July, 1932, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 27th June 1932, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, barley, grain-sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, etc. A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.
 MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH BRAND NEW PERSIAN CARPETS.

Under instructions from the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

About 60 pieces very rich brand new Persian Carpets of various sizes and designs in variegated colours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.
 The above will be on view on the day of sale.
 BENNETT & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR

TODAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

AN ENTRANCING MUSICAL ROMANCE.

"MONTE CARLO MADNESS"

featuring:
SARI MARITZA

The Beautiful Continental Star Supported by a Powerful Cast

AN UFA PRODUCTION.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A Festival of real Entertainment.

"SERVICE FOR LADIES"

featuring:

LESLIE HOWARD

A Brilliantly Produced Comedy-Scintillating with Wit!

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

THE FRENCH TALKIE

That All Bombay is Talking about

NIGHT RAID IN PARIS

Featuring two French Stars:

ANNA BELLA
 ALBERT PREJEAN.

Laughter—French Songs and A Pleasure Trip through Paris

OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 10 p.m. only

HOLLYWOOD HI-LIGHTS

NINE Artists including

6 HOLLYWOOD BEAUTIES.

Dancing, Singing and Music

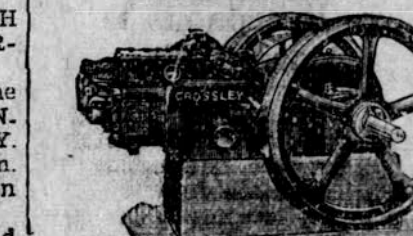
Popular Prices: Rs. 3/6; Rs. 2/4; Rs. 1/2 and As. 9/-.

ELECTRIC COFFEE GRINDING MILLS AND ROASTERS

also Flour and Oil Mills, Lathes for

Clock makers and Factories, Belt-ings, Shaping-Milling and Drilling Machines, Pumps, WOOD WORKING and Tinsmith Machinery, Rolling Mills and Fly Presses for Goldsmith and all Industrial Machinery.

CROSSLEY



COLD STARTING CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

Apply Sole Agents:—

Eruch D. Engineer & Co.,

95, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Hydrocele, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Application removes pain at once and redness, size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHAH, TAI, P.A. Kanchrapara (Bengal)

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CEINA AND JAPAN

Steamer	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kashima	10000		@ 23 June
Maru	5978	20 June	2 July
Yasukuni	12000		@ 9 July
Maru	5860	29 June	13 July
Yamagata	3807	5 July	18 July
Takone	10500		25 July
Maru	5396	18 July	30 July
Suwa	11000		9 Aug

*Do not carry passengers, x Calls at Colombo. (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamer	Tons	Leave	Arrive
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Holbrook's
Worcestershire Sauce.

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.
Improves curries, stews, fish,
and meat and aids digestion.
Vinegar unexcelled for flavour.

Sold by all dealers and stores.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO. LTD., Bombay.

"HADENSA" RADICALLY CURES PILES

Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—
S. KUSHALCHAND & CO., 55, Canning Street, CALCUTTA

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
(9, BAKEHOUSE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY).

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

1. Low rates of Premiums.
2. No medical examination for policies under Rs. 500.
3. Policies issued, for even small sums from Rs. 150.
4. Entire profits distributed among policy holders, there being no shareholders.
5. Government Supervision and Audit.
6. Government representatives, eminent Co-operators and insurance experts in the directorate.

Applications for Agencies are invited from Gentlemen of Influence and Co-operative Organisations. Apply to:—

Chief Agents for Gujarat:—
Messrs. GANDHI & CO.
Kamphth, Surat.

Chief Organizers:—
Messrs. KULKARNI & CO.
9, Bakehouse Lane,
Fort, Bombay.

T. T. RUWALA, Assistant Secretary.

SAFELY RELY ON AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of
Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism
Swellings and all other kinds of Aches
and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY : : : AND : : : MADRAS

'ANOTHER TRIUMPH' OF THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

Business proposed in 1931 Rs. 84,36,000.
Business paid for in 1931 Rs. 68,57,000.
Total business in force exceeds Rs. 1,68,00,000.

PROGRESS PROVES THE POPULARITY.

The Oldest Life Assurance Society Of India ESTD. 1871.

Agency terms and particulars from the Secretary.
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PRESIDENCY Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office: YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALL CLASSES OF LIFE INSURANCE TRANSACTED

Insurance Vade-Mecum 1932 says: "Presidency's" first Annual Report speaks volumes for able and economical management. Company's expenses of management absorbed only 44.7 per cent. This indeed is a record which cannot be shown by any other Life Office in the Country in its initial stage.

FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC. WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

Trade & Finance

LARGE INVESTORS APPREHENSIVE

No Prospects Of Reduction In Floating Debt Of Government

FALL IN SILVER PRICES

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, June 24. MONEY. The money market remained quiet this week with the rate for call loans unchanged at last week's level of 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. Even the large subscriptions amounting to Rs. 13.31 crores for the new loan caused no particular strength in the money market, which is a clear indication of the return of funds from the interior to trade centres for investment. Treasury bills maturities were again far in excess of fresh purchases, the former amounting to Rs. 302.50 lacs and the latter Rs. 156.75 lacs. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a small increase of about 77 lacs and is mainly in the shape of cash credits which show a rise of about Rs. 84 lacs over last week. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One month 3 1/4 per cent. to three months 3 per cent. and six months 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK. The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 17th June 1932 shows a large increase of Rs. 229.15 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 16,13,89,000 as compared with Rs. 15,85,000 at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 21.24, an increase of 2.20 per cent. over last week. Loans have declined by Rs. 13.44 lacs, while Cash credits and inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 84.02 lacs and 2.37 lacs respectively. Securities have increased by Rs. 56.39 lacs. Government deposits have again risen by Rs. 284.57 lacs to Rs. 13.07 crores, mostly due to new loan subscriptions, while other deposits are slightly down by Rs. 2.76 lacs to Rs. 60.62 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET. The gilt-edged market remained buoyant with a moderate investment enquiry in short-term bonds. This was largely due to the success of the New Loan and a rise in the price of India sterling stocks in London. The decision of the Bombay Stock Exchange to open forward trading in 3 1/2 per cent. Paper and in 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan with effect from 20th instant resulted in speculative transactions particularly in 3 1/2 per cent. Paper, which witnessed wide fluctuations during the period under review. The price of rupee paper ranged between Rs. 92-5 and Rs. 91-10, the closing quotation being Rs. 91-12. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan varied slightly between Rs. 100-14 and Rs. 100-13. 5 per cent. 1933 loan kept steady at Rs. 100-9. 1939-44s were unchanged at Rs. 94, while 1935 loan eased slightly to Rs. 97-12. 6 per cent. bonds due 1932 changed hands at Rs. 100-9 and 1933-36 loan at Rs. 100-7. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan showed no change at Rs. 104-10, while Treasury bonds improved to Rs. 102-10. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan eased from Rs. 70-4 to Rs. 70 and 1934-37 loan from Rs. 92-6 to Rs. 92-4. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan lost about 6 annas to Rs. 79-4, while 1934 bonds remained unaltered at Rs. 97-14.

NEW LOAN. A communique issued by the Controller of Currency states that the total amount of applications for the new loan received up to 18th inst was Rs. 18.69 crores made up as under:—
Cash Rs. 13.31 crores
Treasury Bills Rs. 1.81 crores
6% 1932 Bonds Rs. 3.57 crores
It is indeed noteworthy that cash subscriptions amounted to more than 70 per cent. of the total. On the other hand 6 per cent. 1932 bonds converted were very small and form only 25 per cent. of the outstanding amount. In the meantime Government are provided with large surplus cash, which will not be required until the beginning of October when the remaining unconverted 1932 bonds will have to be redeemed. Hence it will not be necessary for Government to resume the sale of intermediate treasury bills for some time to come as the excess of maturities over renewals will be met from the cash resources provided by the new loan.

INVESTORS SHY. Although the total subscriptions are in excess of the budgetary requirements for the year and from that point of view the loan is a complete success, the balance after meeting the maturing 1932 bonds will be small and therefore the floating debt of the Government of India might not be reduced very much under the present level. Large investors have been particularly shy awaiting the final conclusions on the Franchise Committee report. The extension of franchise recommended is considered far too drastic and inevitable to the existing conditions in India and consequently investors are somewhat apprehensive to invest fresh money in this country. Were it not for this, the applications for the new loan might have been much larger.

LAUSANNE PROSPECTS. The progress of the Lausanne Conference which aims to solve the reparation problem and thereby give the international trade the necessary fillip has engrossed the attention not only of those present but of the world at large. From the various reports received so far the passage of the Conference has not been particularly smooth and should the force of circumstances dissolve the conference before any definite conclusions are reached, all hopes of recovery in world trade will once again have to be abandoned. It is sincerely to be hoped that all engaged in the deliberations will use the necessary influence and power to make the conference a success and relieve the world of the acute depression which has been suffered during the past two or three years.

EXCHANGE. Sterling exchange continued very steady supported mainly by large exports of gold which amounted to Rs. 102.41 lacs last week. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1s. 5-29/32 with buyers at 1s. 5-31/32 though occasional business passed at the middle rate. The enquiry for remittances was small and bills in connection with exports of merchandise were few and far between. The following are the forward rate: July 1/5-29/32 Aug. 1/5-29/32 Sept/Oct. 1/5-7/8 and Nov. 1/5-27/32.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dol. 3.62-1/2 to dol. 3.59-3/4 but improved to dol. 3.62-1/4 and closed at dol. 3.61-1/2. French francs fluctuated between 92.25 and 91.65. The Belgia remained unchanged at 26 and the Italian lira closed at 71.05.

GOLD. The gold market was steady on the whole with a firm tendency in mid-week following weakness in the New York London cross rate which declined as low as dol. 3.59-3/4. The price of ready improved in sympathy to Rs. 28-4-6, at which level a reaction occurred following an improvement in sterling and the price of ready declined to Rs. 28-4 but closed at Rs. 28-6. The supply was ample at the opening, but fell off considerably owing to a fall in the price of gold from the high level reached in mid-week. This, however, is temporary and should price of gold stabilise around this level, a fair supply may again be expected. This week's shipment may be comparatively smaller. The price of gold in London firm-ed up from 113s. 1d. to 114s. 5d. but eased and closed at 114s. 2d. Sovereign rates in sympathy went up to Rs. 17-14-3, but declined and closed at Rs. 17-12-6. The daily offtake is still poor at about 2,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 2 lacs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-8-6 and Rs. 28-4 for ready and 20th June settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 138,245 in bar and coin.

SILVER. Steady conditions characterised the silver market during the early part of the week, but sentiment became bearish towards the close following rumours regarding abolition of duty on silver, which however, appear baseless. The price of ready declined from Rs. 56-3 to Rs. 55-3 and there was a fair activity in the market. Conditions in the other principal silver markets, however, were unchanged, the price in London ranging between 17d. and 16-7/8d. and the Shanghai tael between 1s. 8-3/16d. and 1s. 8-1/16d. The daily offtake is still restricted at about 25 bars and stocks on hand are estimated at about 8,500 bars.

WORLD'S WISEST DOGS

Graduates Of A School That Trains Them

At the most remarkable school in the world dogs are being trained to lead the blind. This experiment in the interests of the blind was started a few years back by an American lady named Mrs. Harrison Eustis, and has met with much success. The school is his near Lausanne, and its pupils are German sheep-dogs, because these breed has shown a remarkable capacity for "mothering" blind men. To be led by one of these trained dogs is almost like going out with a human companion. Holding his "lead" the blind man can feel each movement of the dog ahead. The animal has learned to give a number of signals. She will pull on the lead to guide him round lamp-posts, pillar-boxes, and other obstacles. She will not take him under a low obstruction which might catch his head.

When it comes to crossing a road, she stands still under her master is properly balanced to step of the kerb. If steps have to be negotiated she signifies their presence by sitting down. These dog-pupils from "L'Oeuf ful Volt" (The Egg That Sees), as the school is called, are now leading thousands of blind men about in Germany and Central Europe. The dogs have proved themselves very lovable animals and are highly popular with all who know them in those countries. In fact, they are so intelligent and well behaved that blind men are permitted to take them, free of charge, in trams and trains.

Of course, these results are only obtained after a long spell of very careful training. First, the dog must be taught her duties, then the man and dog must practise together until he understands her methods. Not until then is the good work complete. A similar school in this country would be a good idea—and surely there are British dogs which would be suitable for this work.

TIT FOR TAT

'Can you make a wireless, Professor?' asked Jack. 'Wireless? Wireless?' repeated the Professor. 'Um, Ah, No. I must confess, Jack, that I haven't the faintest idea how to set about it.' Can you?

'Early!' laughed Jack, 'you just put four wires on the table, so. Now you take one wire away and that makes one wire less!' And before the Professor could reconstitute against this ill-tempered levity, Jack was off like a flash. But the next day the Professor got his own back. 'I've just been reading a book about swimming, diving and floating, Jack,' he said. 'Have you ever seen a floating match?' 'Well, no Professor,' replied Jack. 'I've seen swimming matches and diving matches, but I've never seen a floating match.' 'Well, I'll show you one,' chuckled the Professor, dropping a match into a glass of water. 'There you are! A splendid floating match for you!' he cried triumphantly.

In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-3 and Rs. 55-3 for ready, Rs. 56-4 and Rs. 55-3 for 23rd June settlement and Rs. 56-3 for 22nd and 23rd July settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £16,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 293,159 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £25,000.

SHARES.

The share market was steady but dull during the three days it was open. Cotton mill shares fluctuated within narrow limits in sympathy with the movement in the price of raw cotton. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 620-624/4; Century Rs. 179-12-180; Central India Rs. 227-8-228/4; Crescent Rs. 38-12-39/8; Fazzulbhai Rs. 258-12-261/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 322/8; Kahlinoor Rs. 105-107/8; New Great Rs. 105-10-107/8; Pearls Rs. 142/8; Simplex Rs. 17/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 185.

In the miscellaneous section prices were generally maintained except Andhra Valleys which advanced from Rs. 858/12 to Rs. 871/4. Tata Iron Ordys are quoted at Rs. 21-6 with Deids. unchanged at Rs. 240. Tata Hydros closed at Rs. 121-4, while Tata Powers eased from Rs. 513/12 to Rs. 507/8. Alcocka receded slightly to Rs. 98/12 and Bombay Burmas to Rs. 300. Bombay Trams remained steady at Rs. 112/8, while Stearns kept steady at Rs. 201/4. Bundi Cement shares showed no change at Rs. 13-14 and Indian Cements at Rs. 172/8. Katni Ordys closed at Rs. 151/14 with Deids. advancing from Rs. 537/8 to Rs. 575. Ahmed. Prantli shares maintained the level of Rs. 600 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 577/8.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1,000 with Contributories at Rs. 246/14. Bank of India shares remained unaltered at Rs. 86 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14-13.



Don't let film ruin your smile

Remove film to make teeth gleam and sparkle—to keep teeth free from decay

SOME tooth pastes will remove film, but they may harm tooth enamel. Others are perfectly safe, but they may fail to remove film. The difference between Pepsodent and most other tooth pastes lies in its new cleansing and polishing material. This material is twice as soft as the cleansing and polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. That is why Pepsodent accomplishes the three most important things necessary to keep teeth clean and sparkling. It removes film—completely. It polishes the surfaces of the teeth to a sparkling brilliance. It cleanses and polishes without scratching delicate tooth enamel. Get a tube of Pepsodent today. It is safe. It is gentle!

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

BONUS YEAR 1932

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business Over Rs. 1,15,00,000
Total Assets Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000
Last Bonus (Quinquennial) Rs. 100 per 1000
Endowment Assurances.

A purely Indian Life Office

Lower Premiums
Larger Bonuses.
Liberal Policy Conditions

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Insure with

THE ARYAN MUTUAL

Life Assurance Society Ltd.

and you have
Perfect Security, Economic Management and Efficient Service

Head Office:—
BANSILAL MANSIONS, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele Specialist
(Vadifalla, Surat)

Without Operation
(with one injection)

HYDROCELE

At One Sitting

IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month

In SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For inquiry or details with certs. send 3 as - Stamp

THE SAFE TREATMENT FOR CONSTIPATION

If it was only realised how frequently constipation is rendered chronic, how often serious stomachic trouble is occasioned by the use of medicines, how often habit-forming or too purgative for frequent use, more care would be exercised in the choice of laxatives. Treatment at once effective and perfectly safe is provided by LAX-AGAR. LAX-AGAR, a pleasantly flavoured emulsion of liquid paraffin (specially purified for medicinal use) and Agar-Agar, is neither a purgative nor a cathartic, but secures an entirely effective action by the simple method of lubrication. The presence of Agar-Agar prevents congestion and consequent pain. LAX-AGAR is not habit forming but may be taken over extended periods if necessary. It is suitable for all ages and both sexes, more palatable and entirely free of the "leakage" associated with Liquid Paraffin. Of all chemists and dispensaries in 16 oz. bottles with full directions. Prepared in the Laboratories.

Burgoyne Burdige & Co., Ltd.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
LONDON, E. 6. Est. 1741.

GUARANTEED REMEDIES

(Government Registered).

Best preventive and curatives by Dr. R. Sen Gupta, M.D. (America), Principal, George Medical College of Homoeopathy—(1) HEALTH REGULATOR for Nervous Debility and allied diseases; (2) HYDROCELE HAMMER for Hydrocele. No operation is needed; (3) FEMALE FRIEND for Women's Diseases; (4) PILES CURE for Piles; (5) SAFE DELIVERY for Delivery cases; (6) DIABETES CURE for Diabetes; (7) FISTULA-ENEMY for Fistula; (8) DYSPEPSIA CURE for Dyspepsia; (9) EYE-STRENGTH for eye diseases; (10) COLIC-CURE for Colic complaints; (11) ASTHMA-ENEMY for Asthma; (12) INSANITY-CURE for Insanity. Each medicine about 150 pills Re. 1 one rupee only. PRESCRIPTION AND MEDICINES ARE SENT TO MUFUSSIL PATIENTS. Agents:—Messrs. B. K. Paul & Co., etc. Sole Agents:—FRIENDS' HOMEOPH-OME, 65/1, Marikotla Street, CALCUTTA.

ANDHRA

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SWADESHI & SOUND
LIFE OFFICE

Highest Returns at
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Wanted—Agents in all
Centres Terms liberal.

Apply to—
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DIVINE MEDICINE OF HERNIA

CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS
WITHOUT OPERATION.
Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us send five pice postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to—DR. H. C. ROY,
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL,
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The Greatest Aid To
MOTHER-HOOD.
THE ONLY UTERINE TONIC.
A SURE CURE FOR
LEUCORRHOEA.
Manufactured by
THE AYURVEDIC PHARMACEUTICAL
GUMTI BAZAR LAHORE.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

London, June 8.
We have received the following weekly bullion market letter from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.:

GOLD.
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £128,617,463 on the 1st instant, as compared with £125,032,420 on the previous Wednesday. Meanwhile more gold has been acquired by the Bank, the purchase of £1,234,078 in Bar Gold having been announced on the 3rd instant, of £1,046,299 on the 6th instant, and of £822,887 to-day. Since the 14th May last, the first date subsequent to the suspension of the gold standard in this country that the Bank had made any important purchase of gold, the amount acquired is nearly £11,000,000.

The small amounts of gold offered in the open market during the week were taken for the Continent; the demand for private "boarders" however, was less in evidence.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent per fine value of £ ounce.	Sterling
June 2nd	112s. 6d.	15s. 12d.
June 3rd	112s. 6d.	15s. 12d.
June 4th	112s. 2d.	15s. 13d.
June 6th	112s. 4d.	15s. 15d.
June 7th	112s. 7d.	15s. 11d.
June 8th	113s. 0d.	15. 0.4d.
Average	112s. 6.2d.	15s. 12d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 30th ultimo to mid-day on the 6th instant:—

	Imports	Exports
British South Africa	1,710,316	
British West Africa	58,407	
British India	1,500,698	
United States of America	905,997	
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	65,121	
France	37,970	
Netherlands	32,159	
New Zealand	19,209	
Iraq	18,250	
Other countries	13,594	
	£4,357,404	

The s.s. "Chitral" which left Bombay on the 4th instant carries gold to the value of about £703,000.

In the Press Bulletin issued on the 1st June from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada is the interesting announcement that the production of gold in Canada during March last set up a new high record. The output during that month was 255,675 ounces as compared with 225,891 ounces in February 1932 and 204,038 ounces in March 1931.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa reports that during the past few years gold production in Canada for the first quarter of the year has risen from 452,467 ounces in 1929 to 464,499 ounces in 1931 and 715,392 ounces in 1932.

SILVER.
Prices have only fluctuated slightly, maintaining practically the same level as recorded last week. The market has been quiet, moderate offerings from the Continent being offset by buying for China and India, whilst America, although still rather inactive, has been more inclined to buy than to sell.

At present the tone is quite steady and there is no indication of any decided movement. The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 30th ultimo to mid-day on the 6th instant:—

	Imports	Exports
French Indo-China	255,750	
Japan	7,905	
British India	7,730	
Australia	12,651	
Germany	7,212	
Belgium	5,000	
Gibraltar	6,000	
Other countries	500	
Total	302,748	

	Exports	Imports
Hongkong	224,280	
China	20,000	
British India	25,240	
French Possessions in India	5,000	
Straits Settlements	4,200	
Other countries	3,658	
Total	282,378	

Quotations during the week:—
IN LONDON.
Bar Silver per oz. standard.
Cash de—Two months' delivery
June 2nd 16.13/16d. 16.13/16d.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, June 23.
Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

The feature of the week has been the commencement of the Lausanne Conference. It is of course too early to make any predictions, but that there is a fairly hopeful feeling is evidenced by the steadiness in the home markets. This morning we have received the following from one of our Liverpool friends:—

"Sentiment better. Political situation hopeful." With this sentiment we are inclined to agree. Last week when we wrote rather pessimistically about the chances of the Conference, we were not counting on the United States coming forward, as they have done, with a more or less concrete proposal which may lead to a favourable outcome. Now it remains to be seen whether France will come into line with the rest of Europe on the subject of the reduction of armaments. If she can be persuaded to agree, the prospects of a successful issue are far more hopeful and it may lead to the beginning of a gradual world recovery, inevitably slow but we hope sure.

Another factor which has helped considerably to keep prices steady is the American weather which has been very favourable for the propagation of the boll weevil, particularly in the Eastern states where much rain has fallen. Conditions in the West are much better and the crop is reported to be doing well in that portion of the belt.

In Bombay the chief item of interest is that the Monsoon has at last set in and good rain reports have been received from the Berars and C.P.s. This has widened the parity of Indian cotton as compared with Americans and it is probable that this widening will continue as demand for Indian cotton is trifling and stocks are bound to be heavy for a considerable time. The Mill Industry in Bombay is in a bad condition and is curtailing production, so that there is only a limited hand to mouth demand.

Generally speaking we may say that our opinion to-day is rather more hopeful and that we see a small silver lining to the hitherto dark clouds of world depression.

INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Production in February

The monthly statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills during February issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India are as under:—

	February, 1932	January, 1932	February, 1931	Previous month	Corresponding month of the preceding year
Yarn spun	1,000 lbs. 80,955	1,000 lbs. 82,929	1,000 lbs. 70,971	P.C. 2.4	+14.1
Woven goods manufactured	56,760	57,549	50,548	-1.4	+12.3

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 81 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 57 million lbs. as compared with 71 million lbs. and 51 million lbs. respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year or an increase of 14 per cent. in the case of yarn, and of 12 per cent. in the case of woven goods.

In the six months, September, 1931, to February, 1932, i.e., from the beginning of the cotton year 1931-32 the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 489 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 347 million lbs. as against 430 million and 306 million lbs. respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the eleven months, April, 1931, to February, 1932, the production amounted to 880 million lbs. of yarn and 614 million lbs. of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:—

Eleven months, April to February.
1931-32 1930-31 1929-30.

	1932	1931	1930
Production	1,000 lbs. 1,000 lbs. 1,000 lbs.		
Nos. 1 to 25	62,400	47	55,259
Nos. 26 to 40	15,317	886	12,872
Above No. 40	2,851	575	2,450

Eleven months, April to February.
1931-32 1930-31 1929-30.

	1932	1931	1930
Production	1,000 lbs. 1,000 lbs. 1,000 lbs.		
Nos. 1 to 25	682,378	479	622,975
Nos. 26 to 40	161,599	14,336	140,178
Above No. 40	31,168	4,630	24,673

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the descriptions of goods stated below:—

	1932	1931	1930
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	1,000 yds. 1,000 yds. 1,000 yds.		
Shirtings and long-cloth	14,939	68,686	
T-cloth, domestic, and sheetings	4,395	17,539	
Dhutis	14,514	73,555	
Chadars	1,377	3,572	

The following statement compares the production of piecegoods woven in Indian mills with the imports of such goods from foreign countries:—

	1932	1931	1930
Production	1,000 yds. 1,000 yds. 1,000 yds.		
Grey and bleached piecegoods	196,969	46,319	173,004
Coloured piecegoods	64,212	16,893	62,831

	1932	1931	1930
June 3rd	16.13/16d.	16. 7/ 8d.	
June 4th	16. 7/ 8d.	16.15/16d.	
June 6th	16. 7/ 8d.	16.15/16d.	
June 7th	16.15/16d.	17. — d.	
June 8th	17. — d.	17. — d.	
Average	16.855d.	16.927d.	

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce 999 fine)

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SWADESHI means— CONSTRUCTIVE ECONOMY

ECONOMY in the home must not rest solely with the more expensive items—it can be brought down to the smallest purchases—even soap.

Although unsurpassed in quality by any other washing soap on the

market 501 Soap will save you money. Best being extremely inexpensive and economical in use, the superior quality of this soap helps to make clothes last longer in spite of frequent washings.

501 Soap is absolutely Swadeshi. Obtainable everywhere in cubes and bars.



Test 501 Soap against any other washing soap of even double the price



Clothes and linens washed with 501 Soap become and remain spotlessly clean, soft and fresh



Compare the soft, rich lather of 501 Soap—thoroughly cleansing yet gentle



Because it cleanses so gently, 501 Soap helps to make clothes and linens last longer



See how quickly 501 Soap loosens the dirt—and how economical it is in use



See how much longer one cube of 501 Soap will last, doing more work and costing less

501 SOAP
India's finest washing soap for all purposes
SALES DEPT. P. O. BOX 202, BOMBAY

ASK YOUR DENTIST

—What bleeding aching gums are a sign of. He will tell you that when your gums bleed it is nature's way of saying that they are in a dangerous state of ill-health. This bad condition may arise from a multiplicity of causes but, once they have bled it is their cure that is the first and most important question.

Kopran Tooth Paste contains the active principles of Babool. This natural hemostatic agent and gum-hardener has been used as a dentifrice for centuries in India long before the advent of modern pastes and powders.

Eminent Indian Scientists have bent to the task of combining this property with the most powerful antiseptic and cleansing agents known to Dentistry.

The result of their work is KOPRAN Tooth Paste, the formula of Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D., and Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S.

KOPRAN TOOTH PASTE
Manufactured by Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd.
Standard Building - Hornby Road, BOMBAY.



This tooth paste is being sold in America, and has found an army of enthusiastic users. IT IS THE FIRST INDIAN TOOTH PASTE SOLD IN AMERICA—THE HOME OF MODERN DENTISTRY.

This reception of Kopran is the highest recommendation.

If your gums bleed—use "Kopran."

If they don't—eliminate any chance of their ever doing so by using "Kopran."

TRY A TUBE TO-DAY. SOLD AT ALL STORES.

MANSUKHLAL JETHAL & Co.

Suppliers of the most High-class Optical, Lenses, Frames, Spects, etc.

LATEST NOVELTIES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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Incorporated Certified Accountants.
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M. P. Bhat Building, Pydhon, Bombay.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Vad 9, 1938.
 Parsi—Deh 24, 1301
 Muslim—Safar 22, 1351
 Sunrise—6hr. 4m.
 Sunset—7hr. 19m.
 High tide—7.06—18.16
 Low tide—0.40—12.18
 Phases of the Moon: New Moon
 4th July 3h. 50m. a. m. 1st
 quarter 11th July 8h. 37m. a. m.
 Full Moon, 18th July, 2h. 36m.
 a. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

Kapadia—Dinbai. Daughter of late Nusservanji Byramji Kapadia and Sister of Byramji Bomanji (Imperial Bank) and Brachshaw Nusservanji Kapadia. Funeral today (Monday), at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) at Parsi Tower of Silence.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION. Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor will speak in English at the Hall of the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpat) to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) on "Krishnamurti, the Man and His Message."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CELSIOR—"MONTE CARLO MADNESS". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

EMPIRE—"SERVICE FOR LADIES". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
 EMPRESS—"NIGHT RAID IN PARIS". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
 CAPITOL—"STRICTLY DISHONOURABLE". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

RIALTO—"ONCE A SINNER". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

RATHE—"GREEKS HAD A WORD FOR THEM". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m. Thursday 3-30 p. m. Matinee.

WELLINGTON—"LOVE PARADE". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

WEST END—"WHITE DEVIL". Daily at 6-15, 7-45 and 10 p. m.

GLOBE—"MULLIS-ASHAK". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p. m. Matinee Friday 3 p. m.

OPERA HOUSE—"HOLLYWOOD HI-LIGHTS" (Revue Show). Daily at 10 p. m.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION. Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor will deliver lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpat) on (Monday) June 27 at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) on "Krishnamurti, the Man and His Message." The lecture is open to the public.

OTTAWA.—Prof. C. N. Vakil of the University School of Economics will deliver a lecture on: "The Ottawa Conference and Imperial Preference" on Saturday July 2 at 3-30 p. m. at the Central Institute of Banking and Commerce, Central Bank Building, 2nd Floor Dean Lane side.

MAHARAJA'S GIFT

Maharaja Rao Jogenendra Narayan Ray, of Lalgaol, has made a donation of Rs. 50,000 in 3½ per cent. Government promissory notes to meet the recurring cost in connection with the installation of an X-ray plant in the Berhampore (Bengal) Hospital.

EGYPT AND BRITAIN

Move For Renewal Of Negotiations

CAIRO. (By Mail.) It is understood that the Egyptian Government has intimated its readiness to negotiate an Anglo-Egyptian treaty whenever the British Government wishes. Before the end of summer a memorandum will be presented to the Foreign Office urging that the present time affords an ideal opportunity for reopening negotiations. The idea would be for discussions to start in the autumn between the Egyptian Cabinet and the British Residency in Cairo, which would remain their venue until all outstanding points had been satisfactorily settled. The official negotiators would then meet in London to sign the agreement.

MODIFIED TERMS

The most definite efforts, not only on the Egyptian side, but also by British circles personally interested in the treaty, are certainly being made to get the question reopened this year. If negotiations or discussions do not take place next winter, it will be for one of two reasons:

(1) The British Government has intimated that it is too much preoccupied with other questions of more immediate urgency; or
 (2) The Egyptian Government's emissaries will have ascertained the accuracy of the information that has reached here from reliable London sources that there will have to be some modification of the terms which Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labour Foreign Minister, offered Nahaas the Waftist Premier, two years ago.

Is It The Beginning of End of a System?

The Crisis In Germany

H. N. Brailsford writes in mail week in the "New Leader":—A few weeks ago half the German nation re-elected that fine old veteran Hindenburg its President. He seems to have taken this expression of confidence seriously, for among the solid qualities which his admirers ascribe to him a sense of humour is not included. Actually the electors seem to have chosen him to escape a worse fate.

The biggest of the three Parties which supported him, the Socialists, was moved by two considerations: it would not or could not act with the Communists, and must at all costs keep Hitler out. The old gentleman who was the object of this somewhat negative vote has interpreted it as an invitation to govern.

Paradoxically enough he chooses to govern by upsetting the administration of the three Republican Parties which gave him his majority. And so, on the eve of the Lausanne Conference, Dr. Brüning ceases to be Chancellor, and Germany will be governed at home and represented abroad by a group of soldiers and landowners who enjoy the President's confidence.

NEW DICTATORSHIP. Hindenburg's Ministry (if, in fact, it is composed as the first telegram would lead us to expect) may not be long lived. It cannot have a majority in the Reichstag, nor is it likely to secure one if an election should be held. It means an attempt at Dictatorship without the usual support of an organised Fascist Party.

Hitler is against it, for he awaits the chance that is bringing him to power. The Socialists are against it, for they cling pathetically to the illusion that the Republic, with its nearly extinct tradition of parliamentary government, can still be saved, and is worth saving. The Catholic Centre will presumably oppose it, since it has wrecked the administration of its leader, Brüning.

On what forces, then, does this singular experiment in Dictatorship rest? Apparently on the old forces that built the traditional Prussia to which Hindenburg belongs—the army, and the Squirearchy. The army had been restive ever since its late Parliamentary chief, General Groener, dissolved, and disarmed Hitler's "Brown Army" but left its Republican and mainly Socialist rival, the Reichsbanner untouched. The former after all, aims openly at destroying the Republic; the latter defends it, the former used the grossest physical terrorism against its opponents; the latter is law-abiding.

ARMY UNREST.

In defending his action, General Groener, who is no orator, made a pitiful appearance before the Reichstag and was laughed down. Thereupon the Chancellor half disowned and half retained him, kept him at one of his two posts, the Ministry of the Interior, and dismissed him from the other, that of Defence. This was the first danger-signal of the present crisis. It meant that the army was growing restive, and probably that some of its chiefs are Hitlerite, or at least anti-Republican at heart.

If Hindenburg is a soldier first, he is a Junker in the second place. Returning to Berlin from a fortnight's holiday among his neighbours, East Prussian Squires, he lost no time in getting rid of Dr. Brüning. A glance over recent German economic periodicals reveals the reason very clearly. Like farmers all over the world, these Junkers, who usually farm their vast estates directly, are bankrupt, and overwhelmed by mortgages. Dr. Brüning had, indeed, reduced all interest rates last November, but still had failed to save many or most of these squires.

THE SQUIRE'S REVOLT.

They now demand the scaling down of debts to 80 per cent., and of interest to 4½ per cent. Dr. Brüning's Ministry would not meet them, and was proposing to break up the big bankrupt estates and plant small-holders upon them—a project with which the parties of the Left were much in love in the early days of the Republic. Hindenburg then has made his "coup d'état" (for it is little less) in order to save the landowning class to which he belongs.

Two further reasons also contributed to Dr. Brüning's fall. He was about to impose an emergency decree which levied a new special tax on all employed persons. In payment to meet the cost of unemployment relief. This was unpopular among Civil servants and other middle-class employees. Lastly, the extreme parties supposed, rightly or wrongly, that he was weakening over reparations and might accept a compromise at Lausanne.

It happened amid the unendurable confusion and misery

which Germany has endured since the slump struck her, that the blow to the liberal Republic has come, first of all, from the survivors of an older world—the soldiers and the squires. But these obsolete people are striking straight at one of the grosser forms of exploitation that mark the crisis of Capitalism. The mad deflation lowers prices, but enhances debts. The farmer-owner sees his ancestral acres torn from him, because he must sell wheat dirt-cheap and pay his debts in over-valued gold. This feudal class may give the first kick to the tottering Republic, but others are awaiting with heavier hob-nailed boots.

What precisely the Hitlerites really mean or intend, or would actually do if they came to power, one cannot discover. But they, too, inveigh against debt, curse gold, and propose by some patent device, which they never explain in detail, to inflate. The soldiers and the feudal gentry are in revolt (as simultaneously the same class is in Japan) against banker's Capitalism. The smaller middle class, which is the main body of Hitler's following is ready to go farther.

"LIBERAL CAPITALISM" YIELDS. "Liberal Capitalism," with Dr. Brüning at its head, has saved itself so far by making surprising concessions—the reduction of fixed interest, the limitation of salaries to a maximum of £700, and governmental participation in the management of banks. It survived so long only because it had Socialist support.

And now its fate is in the balance. If it may rally, it may buy off the soldiers and the Junkers. It may put Hitler in its pocket. But its pockets are empty, and no one will lend it the wherewithal to bribe, because as yet neither Wall Street nor the City understands that Capitalism itself is in danger.

One looks at these happenings with a sense that one may be watching the beginning of the end of a system. What then are we to do? Above all, grasp the biggest of what is happening. The failure to adjust international debts, the paralysis of Geneva, the inability of the world's bankers to manage gold—these things are not the crisis itself, but merely the symptoms that reveal the helplessness of Capitalism to save itself. It will go under, when its doom overtakes it, not because it will not disarm, nor even because it cannot manage gold, but for the fundamental reason that it will not distribute in wages the wherewithal to buy the goods its machines turn out.

Our Movement at home and abroad is pitifully unready to face this crisis, which must soon overflow the boundaries of Germany. At least let us realise what is at stake, and refrain from joining, even if it be in the name of peace, in attempts to buttress the ruin.

LOVE DUEL FOR PRETTY HEIRESS

M. P. Fights To Retain His Daughter

VIENNA. (By Mail.) A sensational family scandal, which has been the talk of Budapest for more than a year, came to a dramatic conclusion a few days ago with a duel between Herr Elemer Farkas, a wealthy member of the Hungarian Parliament, and Dr. Alexander Dajkovics, a Budapest lawyer, and an aspirant to the hand of Herr Farkas' beautiful daughter Irene. So determined was Farkas that his daughter should not marry the good-looking Dr. Dajkovics, whom he accused of desiring to wed Irene for money, that he took the extreme course of rushing Irene away to a mental home in Austria on the pretext that she was mentally unbalanced, and accordingly not in position to know her own mind.

DESPAIRING APPEALS.

The daughter's despairing appeals for help, smuggled to the outside world, caused such a scandal in Austria that Herr Farkas was obliged to take his daughter back to Budapest, where he interned her in another asylum. Quite recently Irene was declared normal, and allowed to return home on the condition that she promised never to see Alexander again.

Outraged by the treatment meted out to the girl he loved, and incensed at the motives attributed to himself, Dr. Dajkovics challenged the M.P. to a duel. A special court of honour was summoned to decide if the combatants possessed the necessary qualifications of birth and conduct to take part in a duel.

The court's finding proved satisfactory, and the father and lover met in a little wood on the outskirts of Budapest one morning. They first fired heavy duelling pistols at each other, but as both missed, the seconds decided that

Communists Do Not Believe In Individual Terrorism

"THEY BELIEVE IN MASS TERRORISM AND MASS VIOLENCE"

Mr. Kemp On Origin And Character Of R. I. L. U.

MEERUT, Thursday.

(By Mail.) Continuing his arguments yesterday on behalf of the prosecution in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, Mr. Kemp dealt with the discussion on the colonial question in the fifth Congress of the C. I. in 1924. He drew particular attention to the policy outlined for India. The platform of the C. I. for India was that the nationalist organisations were to be amalgamated into an anti-imperialist bloc under the slogans of separation from the Empire, a democratic republic, abolition of feudalism, etc. Indian Communists were asked to secure the leadership over the peasantry and capture the trade unions.

Mr. Kemp then dealt with the Communist attitude towards individual terrorism on the basis of the documents in the case. He said: "Communists do not pretend to have any compunction so far as indulging in terrorism, goes, or so far as killing goes. It is only individual terrorism they do not seem to like. Their reasoning is: you may kill one undesirable person and another just as bad, crops up. It gives you a bad name, and is not useful. They believe in mass terrorism and mass violence. The form of violence is a question of expediency, and not of principle."

ORIGIN OF R. I. L. U. Mr. Kemp then proceeded to explain the origin and character of the Red International of Labour Unions (R. I. L. U.) which was an amalgamation of all Red or Communist trade unions. In July-August, 1920 the second Congress of the Comintern was held, and it invited all trade unions which recognised its principles and broke with the yellow International.

M. Zinoviev as president of the Executive of C. I. issued an appeal for the formation of a Red International of Trade Unions. Dr. M. Losovsky was put in charge of this affair. This International was to fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat and Soviet rule, by a combination of general strike and armed rule. The red trade unions were to unite internationally and become an integral part of the Third International.

The inaugural Congress was held in Moscow in July 1921. The aims were an insistent propaganda for revolutionary class-struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a fight against the disintegration of class co-operation and against the hope that a peaceful transition from capitalism was possible. Working co-operation was decided upon between the R. I. L. U. and the C. I. and the representatives of each body were to find a place in the other. The Congress received a letter from Lenin which created a wonderful effect, and was lustily

cheered. Lenin said: "The strength of the Trade Union lay in its close alliance with the C. I." This, Mr. Kemp said, was very important.

DECLARED AIM OF N. M. M. Mr. Kemp next took up the National Minority Movement of Great Britain (N. M. M.) which, he said, was the British section of the R. I. L. U. Mr. Kemp cited the oral evidence of Scotland Yard witnesses, and from numerous issues of Communist newspapers and official reports of Communist bodies in support of this. The declared aim of the N. M. M. was "to make the existing unions militant organs of class struggle." The British Communists claimed the organisation of the N. M. M. to be the biggest thing they had achieved and it was under the political leadership of the Communist Party the vanguard of the revolutionary movement.

The work of the N. M. M. was to be carried on in the Colonies under the slogan of independence of the Colonies. Mr. Kemp rounded off his argument on this point by reading the following extract from the official report of the R. I. L. U.: "It is time for the working class to arm itself. It must be ready with arms in its hands for a better future."

COLONIAL ACTIVITIES.

OF C. I. Mr. Kemp then resumed his narration of the Colonial activities of the C. I. The Comintern at the fifth World Congress had given instructions to its various sections, particularly the C. P. G. B. to increase their colonial activities. Great Britain was supposed to occupy a very important place in view of the international situation, and the C. P. G. B. was asked to implement the thrust upon it by the C. I. and Communists in Britain began to work up the British working class to assist the revolution in India and other Colonies.

The gist of the Communists' argument was this: "A decent standard of living is not possible in view of competition from oppressed labour in the East. Therefore it is argued that British labour must give its full support to Indian labour. Indian labour is oppressed and enslaved and it must be set free. India is without a constitution and therefore, revolutionary methods are not only justifiable but necessary."

During the general election of 1924 the C. I. instructed the C. P. G. B. to "criticise and expose" Mr. MacDonald's Colonial policy and put forward M. N. Roy as a candidate for Parliament.—A. P.

MISS EARHART TO ADVISE MOLLISON

Conference On His Double Atlantic Crossing

LONDON. (By Mail.) Miss Amelia Earhart is to help Mr. J. A. Mollison in his plans for flying the Atlantic. Miss Earhart, Miss Amy Johnson and her fiancé, Mr. Mollison, held a conference at the American Embassy in London, at which they discussed the dangers, and according to Mr. Mollison, "swamped" yams generally. The woman flyer, who has broken the record for Atlantic flights, has agreed to give every assistance to Mollison in planning his attempt to set up new records by flying from England to the United States and back with only one halt.

Miss Earhart will probably be the deciding factor in the controversy between Amy and Mollison on whether she shall fly alone or whether Miss Johnson shall accompany him.

So far, Mollison has been unable to persuade Miss Johnson against acting as co-pilot. Miss Johnson still sticks to her original settlement—made before they became engaged—that she considers solo flying across the Atlantic a foolish stunt.

Miss Earhart told a luncheon party of her willingness to make the flight again, "if it meant something to aviation, but not for any other reason."

Lord Wakefield told her that when the book of aviation is written, the name of Miss Earhart "will stand out in letters of gold."

The dispute must be fought out with heavy cavalry sabres. Dr. Dajkovics showed himself the better swordsman, and dangerously wounded his opponent with three slashing cuts.

MONARCHISTS ACTIVE IN SPAIN

Armed And Drilled Forces

MADRID (By Mail.) Traditionalists (ultra Catholic Monarchists) in the Navarre province are organising, arming, and engaging in rifle practice in the hills, with the object of joining forces, when the time is ripe, with sympathetic elements in Valencia and Barcelona. According to reports from San Sebastian, detachments throughout the Basque Province are also being furnished with firearms and drilled.

It is stated that in the past few months an atmosphere of "intolerable aggressiveness" has been built up. Abundant funds appear to be available, and definite plans are reported to exist to take advantage of any crisis in which the Republic may find itself involved.

Encouragement has been given to the movement by the claims of Catalonia for autonomy, which are now receiving official recognition. Traditionalists are eager to be so placed that they can demand liberty to deal directly with the Vatican. This would become possible only if they could secure independence for their region.

HOME FOR OLD RECORDS

Great importance is attached to the opening of a depository for old documents more than 125 years old in the possession of Parisian notaries. These archives are to be kept in future in the Hotel de Rohan, in which extensive fireproof filing cabinets have been installed.

In the past French notaries have been held personally responsible for the preservation of their "minutes" or records of legal transactions with which

PATHE

DAILY 6-30 & 10 P.M.
 MATINEE THURSDAY at 3-30 p.m.



THE SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMEDY OF
 BROADWAY'S THREE GOLD DIGGERS

"HOW I BOMBED LONDON"

ZEPPELIN RAIDER'S BROADCAST

Praise Of British Airmen

Memories of the air raids on England were revived recently by a broadcast talk by a war Zeppelin commander. Kapitänleutnant a D. Joachim Breithaupt, who at the end of the war was captured following a raid and interned.

"Some people," he said, "may think that this talk is adding insult to injury, but that is not my wish. I do not wish to hurt your feelings."

He spoke of the hazards connected with raids, and said that only a few airships existed at the end of the war. "Some people believe that Germany could have reduced whole cities to ashes by more definite and concentrated use of airships," he said. "In my opinion that would have been impossible in 1914-1915, when you had little anti-aircraft defence, and later on English flyers, by their excellent bravery, greatly reduced the airship danger."

A HAIL OF SHRAPNEL. Describing his first raid on London in the autumn of 1915, he said that he was captain of the L 15. They left Germany in the early evening, and arrived over England in the darkness.

about 8 p.m. we saw the Thames, which we recognised from her windings. We threw all our ballast to gain the greatest possible height. We could make out several points like Regent's Park and the Serpentine. We flew at 5,000 feet and were being shot at all the time.

It is said my bombs did serious damage along the line from Hyde Park, Charingcross, Strand, Lincoln's Inn, Chancery-lane, Hatton garden, Houndsditch, Aldgate, and Limehouse. Our intended targets were the Admiralty and the Bank of England, but it we failed to hit them the newspaper quarter of Ludgate-hill did not seem less worth trying for.

For this raid he was awarded the Iron Cross (first class). Kapitänleutnant Breithaupt went on to describe a second raid on England. The objective was Liverpool, but he confessed that, according to British records, he only got as far as Burton-on-Trent.

HIS FINAL SALLY

Describing his last raid, when the Zeppelin, riddled with shrapnel, came down in halves in the sea, he said: "Over London. Every man was at his alarm post. Through the speaking-tube came the message, 'Hit in several places.' I went to survey the damage. By a miracle we did not burst into flames. We could lighten the ship no more. All the ballast had gone. We set a course for home, but I realised that it was hopeless. We could not make it and would have to come down."

Could we reach the sea? Over the Thames Estuary we felt we were falling lower and lower. At last, thirty miles from the coast, we broke in two. I was in a gondola with two of the crew. The gondola was entirely submerged. One man never came up. The other had his teeth knocked out. I was dragged up into the ship. The Commander added that, having destroyed all the maps and secret documents, his thought was to make sure that the ship sank.

He described how the crew clambered on top of the ship. "A trawler came up, and from it came a cry, 'Go to hell,' and the vessel steamed off." Soon after four trawlers rescued them and took them to Chatham. They were the first Zeppelin crew to be captured. For the last two years of the war he was a prisoner of war at Donington Hall.

The Commander paid a generous tribute to the skill and courage of the British airmen who fought so gallantly in combating the Zeppelin.

they and their predecessors have been associated. It would be difficult to assess the value of these documents, as they are looked upon as the raw material of French social history for centuries.

Hitherto the task of the historian has been an arduous one. He has had to go from one set of archives to another, often devoting years to research which he will now be able to accomplish in a few hours.

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SHOULD A GIRL TELL ALL BEFORE MARRIAGE?

Come and Find the Answer in

ONCE A SINNER

For the first time in Bombay with DOROTHY MACKAIL

Also a new Mack Sennet Comedy.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL

Has RE-OPENED on 6th June. Pupils who are out of Bombay and also who seek admission should re-join their classes as classes have begun their work for the term.

Out of sixty-six that appeared from the school this year fifty-six came out successful securing nearly 85 per centage of passes. One pupil P. S. FRIDOLAN stood first in the Presidency with a total of 510 and secured two scholarships and one gold medal. He also scored 78 marks in French and stands first in that subject. Another pupil V. G. Pundharker stood fifth in the Presidency and scores 82 marks in Sanskrit. PRINCIPAL Wilson High School.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1932

THE WAY OF WISDOM

With the expiry in the next few days of the natural term of the Ordinances the Government will have an opportunity to retrieve the errors of the last six months. If they use the opportunity wisely, they may yet secure a fair measure of Indian co-operation in a constitutional task that concerns both India and Britain. If they misuse the opportunity and renew repression, it will evoke renewed resistance and thus set up once again the familiar vicious circle which it may not be possible to break through for months. The best friends of Government have accordingly issued public statements urging Government to stop repression and resume constitutional negotiations with the Congress.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

We have no doubt at all that all India is substantially united in this demand and Government would do well to recognise the force of public opinion. The first essential thing to retrieve the present situation is to cry halt to the regime of repression and abandon rule by ordinance. Otherwise discussion of constitutional reforms is a waste of time. The Servant of India Society's statement, though worded in moderate terms, is emphatic on this point and faces Government with an unanswerable proposition. It says:

"If, as Sir Samuel Hoare repeatedly claimed, the Ordinances have achieved their purpose, there is no justification for prolonging them. If, on the other hand, they have failed, there is no purpose served in prolonging them. . . . If the British Government cannot govern India without ordinances now, they will never be able to do so. Ordinance regime has partly suppressed the manifestations of discontent but has not removed it. Considered from any point of view, it is desirable, nay imperative, that the Ordinances should be allowed to lapse, and the reign of law restored."

IN INTERESTS OF PEACE

If Government flout this friendly suggestion, the inevitable consequence will be that renewed repression, in the words of the Madras manifesto, "will recoil on the prestige of the administration and its legitimate claim for the support and the goodwill of the people" and it will "increase popular sympathy with the Congress and Congressman and drive into the

Stronger Than Governments

Ever since the present political troubles began a great deal of gratis advice has been given to the Government by bodies like the European Chambers of Commerce and the European Association as to the best methods of dealing with it, particularly in its relation to trade. In May last the Bombay Branch of the European Association addressed a letter to the Government suggesting the best means of putting a stop to hostilities in the cotton trade. The Government of Bombay have now it appears acted on that advice and have given practically an ultimatum to the East India Cotton Association to behave itself in the future, failing which the Government will feel compelled to protect the interests of the merchants in spite of themselves.

MERCHANTS' ADVICE

At the Conference held in the Secretariat on Saturday between the most prominent representatives of the Indian Cotton Trade and the Financial Secretary, it was impressed upon him that, both in the interests of the trade and the Government, it was better to leave things alone, as any interference was likely to make matters worse instead of improving the situation. The Financial Secretary complained that the cotton trade was suffering and that the conditions were far from normal. It would be strange, if, at a time when the country is being ruled with the help of ordinances and everything is abnormal, he should

Congress fold many who had kept out of it in the earlier phase of civil disobedience." In the interests of lasting peace both Government and the people pledged to constitutional methods of agitation may give some thought to the influence of continued repression on those who have already lost faith in constitutional agitation and are adopting methods of despair.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

It should be superfluous to add that it is not enough to let the Ordinances lapse. The Ordinance prisoners must one and all be released. The alternative will undoubtedly be to continue indefinitely the present political deadlock. It will be unfair and futile to release only a few Congress leaders in the expectation of their co-operation. They will rightly refuse to offer any measure of co-operation so long as thousands of their comrades are in jail. And to hope for a constitutional settlement, ignoring the Congress, is to hope for the impossible. Even the Servants of India Society, which is no particular friend of the Congress, says:

"There is greater danger to law and order if either the settlement of the constitutional questions is indefinitely postponed or the Congressmen were no parties to the making of the constitution. No scheme has much chance of smooth and successful working which is not accepted by the Congress; it can immedately obstruct the new constitution."

AGREEMENT BY SETTLEMENT.

But it is not enough to end repression and release political prisoners. Government should immediately resume the method of arriving at an agreement with the representatives of the country by consultation conducted on a basis of equality. However much it may be attempted to disguise the fact, Government are now proposing to drop that method and to go back to the Simon Commission method of imposing the will of Parliament upon India with a show of consultation with her "representatives." If the Cabinet and the Viceroy decide to drop the method of settlement by agreement, it will not only compel the Liberals, as they have themselves stated, to reconsider their attitude towards Government in respect of constitutional negotiations, but the country as a whole will revolt against any method but that to which the British Government and the Premier again and again pledged themselves during the last two years. It is essential that, in the words of the Liberal Association, "the essence of the conference plan, namely, free consultative co-operation between British and Indian representatives and Princes on equal terms for the purpose of arriving at an agreed solution to form the basis of the bill should on no account be departed from."

alone to be normal. While we sympathise with the Government for the losses entailed on them owing to the dislocation of the cotton trade, and for that matter all trade, they have to remember that the Indian cotton merchants engaged in the business suffer equally. It is the Government themselves who are mainly responsible for the present state of things and not the Indian merchants who have to make the best of a bad bargain.

GREAT MINDS

It is rather significant that the great minds in the European Association and the Secretariat should think alike, and the initiative come from the former. In its letter of May 9th the Association readily admits that "it is not competent and has no desire to intervene in purely business matters." It is a pity the Association did not act up to its convictions about its own incompetence to deal with such important matters, but it did not and asked the Government to "carry its intervention to a successful conclusion." The Bombay Government are evidently endeavouring to do this now, by putting that advice into practice. The Financial Secretary threatened that the Government might bring the cotton trade under its own control, or compel the East India Cotton Association to do their bidding, by giving more power to it. What-ever it may be, and we are not here concerned with the ways and means the Government have

rities that any outside interference in commercial matters will have an adverse effect to that expected by them. The experience of the Bombay Stock Exchange, shows that, not only is it impossible to do free business owing to the unnatural depression, but that you cannot make people do business against their own wishes.

THE BEST WAY.

Natural laws are more powerful than all the governments of the world put together. If the Government cannot revert to normal methods in dealing with the political aspirations of the people and must needs resort to ordinances against the united wishes of the country, including the powerful Indian mercantile community, they cannot blame the cotton merchants if they are unable to carry on their normal activities under abnormal conditions. We entirely agree with the merchants that more interference will merely mean more dislocation of business, and that the best course for the Government is to leave things to themselves and drop the Ordinances. The remedy does not lie in more repression or more interference with the normal activities of cotton merchants but to ease the situation by reverting to methods which obtain under other civilised and enlightened Governments.

PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

The latest news from Bangkok is that the revolution which had broken out in Siam, the army and the navy supporting the cause of those who desired a drastic change in the form of Government, from absolute to constitutional monarchy, has achieved its purpose in a peaceful manner. There are two interesting features about this bloodless revolution. King Prajadhipok, a cultured monarch, who has taken a deep interest in the educational advancement of his subjects, many members of the Royal Family setting an example by studying in Western countries, was away from the capital when the "revolution" took place. It would not be surprising if later news from Bangkok substantiated the suspicion, which can be justifiably entertained, that the King himself was not averse to the idea of radical change in the form of government.

The other interesting feature about this revolution is the absence of a strong reactionary element in the country, anxious to uphold feudal rights and conceptions and ready to fight for their retention. This is explained by the fact that in Siam, where Buddhism flourishes, there is no caste system, nor is there a feudal aristocratic class. There are a number of wealthy landowners but it is not they alone from whose ranks come the officer class in the army and the navy. The training of officers for the army is modelled on French lines and the recruitment for the army is on a thoroughly democratic basis. It is the educated middle class that urgently desired a denaturation from the system of absolute rule.

King Prajadhipok, when he established a Supreme Council of State, as an advisory body had already indicated his willingness to travel along the path of constitutional reform and he has acted wisely in having fallen in with the demand that parliamentary government should be established.

UNWANTED PREFERENCE

The case for preference for Indian tea which was put forward by Mr. D. C. Ghosh of the Indian Tea-Planters' Association, is both unconvincing and suspicious. In the first place, the public have a right to know how much tea is produced by Indian planters and how much by foreign planters. We know for a fact that there are very few Indian planters and India will never agree to have Imperial Preference for the sake of a few pounds of tea. Indian tea is preferred in the British Empire because of its quality and price and there can be no need to give it preference. It already holds the market. There is a decided hostility among Indian politicians against the foreign planting interests, firstly, because of their servile treatment of Indian Labour and secondly, because of their reactionary influence on Government policy. It is foolish as well as suicidal for Mr. Ghosh to make common cause with for-

BURDEN OF USELESS "LEARNING"

Plea For Radical Change In Educational Methods

(BY "A VICTIM.")

There are many of us who entertain certain mistaken ideas about higher education. So the following remarks about the aim of education, how far it has been achieved, the proficiency of an average graduate in his optional subject of study and in English, the consequences of our exaggerated estimate of a graduate's capacities, and similar points, though by no means exhaustive, may help to revise their mistaken notions and to induce a student of but meagre means and mediocre capacities to think a little and decide about his career.

THOROUGH REVISION NEEDED.

It has to be made plain at the outset that none of my observations are applicable to a genius or the son of a millionaire, who are but a millionth part of the student population. It is those middle class people who, in fact, go in for higher education as a means to livelihood, that have to pause and consider and to them alone I appeal. It is an undeniable fact that our present system of education, especially higher education, requires a thorough revision in order to meet the changing needs of our country. If we prepare us for technical and other useful branches of study. The authorities are also well aware of the situation and occasional speeches and recommendations are not wanting. But nothing has materialised so far, and may not for some time to come. In education, as also in politics, we cannot sit quiet and wait long in expectation of prosperous days to come by themselves. We must exert our best if we want to succeed.

TRUE AIM OF EDUCATION.

The aim of education is to 'draw out' the faculties of the pupils and not to 'stuff into' them a mass of information. A proper system of education should sharpen a stu-

dent's powers of observation, analysis and inference. It should divest him of all prejudices and prepossessions so that he might clarify his thoughts and increase his powers of judgment. It should develop his critical faculties and help him to form a correct estimate of men and things. It should equip him with the capacity for appreciation of whatever is beautiful in nature or art, and with a courage with which to eradicate all social vices and tyrannies.

WORKING IN A GROOVE.

The university professors ought to aim at these ideals. Text books are the instruments, the means to this end, but not the end itself. But the method of imparting education, as well as that of testing the students' capacities, is entirely of the wrong kind. Certain books are prescribed for assimilation and a few others for reference, and the professors move along their usual, unalterable groove. By a reference to previous papers the student knows the nature of the examination questions and works in a way that would please the examiner and fetch him pass marks.

An average student, especially one from the middle classes who form the majority, has to stifle, instead of developing in the proper channel, his independent way of thinking, in order to cram whatever stuff would promise him a University Degree.

LEARNING BY ROTE.

His intellect is rendered still further inactive by the large number of ready-cooked, well-digested annotations that flood our colleges every year. Amidst a heap of annotations the student feels little inclination to go through all the prescribed books and extract relevant knowledge and write his own compositions, because this intelligent part of his study has been

already done for him by his worthy annotators and admirably condensed into booklets. He simply learns by rote certain portions of his notes, empties his brain in the examination hall, and just passes the examination. Thus the scheme of education defeats its aim, and no surprise that an average B.A. or M.A. shows himself utterly destitute of independent thinking and courage of conviction.

ABSURD IDEA.

A very absurd notion which has gained currency among many of us is that educational institutions are store-houses of entire information about everything in the world, with the result that a holder of a University Degree is expected to be possessed of an unerring brain and universal knowledge. 'He' is referred to on all matters of doubt or dispute by an admiring group in our villages who hopefully expect to be enlightened by his oracular utterances. Alas, when he opens his lips and unmarks himself and makes others feel that he is in no way superior to them either in wit or common-sense, that he is as much puzzled over controversial points as any among them, and that he is absolutely helpless, they are considerably disappointed.

VALUELESS IN PRACTICAL LIFE.

The subjects of study are too numerous and too extensive to be accommodated in the brain of a student of average capacity. English is the only subject that is common to all. A graduate in Mathematics may triumphantly confound an illiterate man with an array of algebraical symbols and formulae, and yet remain entirely ignorant of the elementary principles of accountancy and simple calculations, which are more useful in life than his Mathematics. A

(Continued on page 7).

Notes of the Day

Pharisaism.

The "most Christian" ex-Viceroy Lord Irwin, seems to be still anxious about the "spiritual future" of India. Speaking on that subject in London he is reported to have said that there is "a growing difficulty for the future." The nature of the difficulty is perhaps indicated in his further remark: "As you get towards the point of placing increasing responsibility, it will become more difficult to place the charges for British chaplains upon the Indian revenue." That is literally true though very mildly put. But Lord Irwin could have done something for British spirituality by impressing upon his countrymen the iniquity of those charges having been placed on Indian revenue all these years. Or does he also believe that India's future spirituality will depend upon her gratefully paying for the services of the British chaplains?

Belated Justice.

It is understood that the Passport Office has informed Father Elwin that the refusal to renew his passport beyond July 15 had no political significance but was due to a technical flaw in the document itself. It has now assured him that on his arrival in London, he will have no difficulty in renewing the passport for a period adequate for his return to India. If a mere technical flaw was the only difficulty, why was it not brought to Father Elwin's notice as soon as it was detected? However, all is well that ends well and we hope that when he attempts to renew the passport in London, difficulties will not be put in his way on the plea of changed circumstances. Meanwhile, India will gratefully appreciate his refusal to leave her shores without an assurance of a

Condoning Barbarous Practices?

The fine of Rs. 20 inflicted on two Mahars of Malagaon on Dusseerah Day for cruelty to a buffalo, which was confirmed by the High Court on Friday last, is quite inadequate in the circumstances. A more severe sentence ought to have been given. In this case the animal was left in a "precarious" condition at the slaughter house as it could not be properly killed with a blunt axe. Such cruel religious practices cannot be sanctioned under any moral or criminal law and must be punished adequately. It was mere brutality to leave the animal half-dead for a long time and we are sorry the magistracy failed to take a more serious view of the act. Leniency in such cases is mere condonation of barbarous practices, and they ought not to be tolerated for a minute.

What's In A Name?

The report of the Select Committee on the Madras Medical Registration Amendment Bill is characteristic of the attitude of the Government and the doctors generally towards any system of medicine which is not approved by allopathic doctors. We fail to see any superior virtue in the allopathic system of medicine. It is as good or as bad as any other. The primary object of a medicine is to cure a disease and not to advertise a particular system. The General Medical Council in Great Britain is a close trade union of allopathic doctors, and as such, it is only natural for it to tell the world that there is nothing better in the universe than their own system. But in India matters are different, and both the Ayurvedic and Unani systems have been practised from time immemorial. They have served the needs of the people who are both poor, many and spread over a vast country like India. All these years the Government have done precious little to afford medical relief to the poor, though much has been done to support the practice, power and

"KEEP PEACE FOR SIX MONTHS"

Andhra Leader Asked To Enter Into Bond

GUNTUR, June 25. In connection with the Security proceedings instituted against 44 persons as a sequel to the proposed District Conference at Tenali, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Guntur ordered to-day 25 persons including Mr. Konda Venkatappayya to enter into bonds to keep the peace for six months in default to undergo six months' simple imprisonment.—A.P.

DEVIDAS GANDHI

Condition Satisfactory

BENARES, June 25. The Associated Press understands that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has received information from Gorakhpur that the condition of Mr. Devidas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi is now quite satisfactory and that his temperature is normal.—A.P.

Section 144 In Mymensingh

MYMENSINGH, June 24. An order under section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting demonstrations and the organising of meetings has been promulgated by beat of drums. Notices have also been served on prominent citizens, ordering them to refrain from participating in political activities for two months.—A.P.

Bhattacharjee To Appeal To High Court

MIDNAPORE, June 25. The accused in the Douglas Murder Case, Bhattacharjee who has been sentenced to hang, has signed a Vakalatnama for appeal to the High Court.—A.P.

BAVARIA LOYAL TO REICH

Premier Explains "Uniforms" Ban

LONDON, June 25. Berlin.—The Bavarian Premier Held has addressed a letter to the Hindenburg emphasising that Bavaria is loyal to the Reich and that refusal to raise ban on uniforms is based on legal grounds.

Tipsy-Cake

Now that the police have captured the "wanted men behind the movement" and the "brains of the movement" have been "scooped" up a good many times let's hope we shant hear any more about these wretched civil disobedience activities.

London, June 25. "A cheering prophetic note was sounded by Mr. Baldwin in a speech at Sheffield in reiterating the British policy of a clean sweep of old debts. Masters and men in Britain, he said, were achieving miracles by working together. When the world trade improved Britain would be first off the mark and would again lead the world."—Renter.

So that's why Ramsay is working hard at Geneva for cancellation of debts. In our silly foolishness we thought it was for the salvation of Europe.

"The New Loan," says a contemporary, "has come and gone." We hope not so quickly.

England was fighting with its back to the wall at Lords. Thus the law of compensation works. Here it is India that has her back to the wall.

There was a young King of Siam said, "For Demos I don't care a hang."

"As autocratic King 'I will have my fling' But Revolution arrived with a bang!

With apologies to the author of a well-known classic.

"WHAT IS THE ARMY FOR?" This question is propounded by Sori Bunder. Can anyone supply the answer? We have our own ideas on the subject but they would hardly bear publication. We could more easily say what the Police are for. But that won't bear publication either!

Sir John Marriott has written a book on "The English in India." According to a contemporary "It tells the tale of how, partly by chance and partly by design, Great Britain became mistress of India's destinies; how she has used her power; and how she is now, for weal or for woe, divesting herself of it." The taleau

"Hoare divesting Britannia of her robes of power."

will be presented on the stage at Westminster this afternoon.

"A prisoner on trial in Burma has slapped his counsel's face in court. Properly he was punished."

—The "Statesman".

But so too was the counsel and that may have been "properly" also. Anyway many litigants will sympathise.

"A family party at which the principal guest was April the Fifth, the horse which caused a minor sensation in racing circles when it beat a strong field in the Derby at Epsom."—Caption to picture in "Illustrated Weekly of India."

It would be interesting to know what would constitute a major sensation in racing circles. Perhaps a collapse of the favourite on the Bombay course.

These matrimonial advertisements are awfully intriguing. In an Allahabad paper we read,

WANTED—A beautiful accomplished, sweet-tempered bride for a Muslim millionaire. How could a millionaire's bride belong anything but sweet-tempered. We ask you!

And another thing that gets us is, why should a millionaire, Muslim or otherwise, find it necessary to resort to advertisement for a bride? He must be getting scores of offers from anxious parents. There's a catch in it somewhere.

According to a contemporary the Bombay Police are on a "hunt" for the Congress Bulletin. That seems curious. If there is one place where you can make sure of seeing a copy it is the C. I. D. Headquarters.

"EFFORTS TO DESTROY SOVIET 'REPUBLIC'."

"COMPLIMENTARY ACTION IN 'EAST AND WEST'."

—Free Press Journal.

TRUTH ABOUT FEMINISM

Sex-War Versus Class Antagonism

(By "WAYFARER.")

One has not the least objection to any so-called women's organisation being "boosted" into newspaper praise (for what it is worth) but one does object strongly to its being used as a pretext for expression of views, such as were contained in the article, "Woman and Progress", published in these columns on the 16th inst. on the alleged women's "problems" and to what would seem misrepresentation of the entire situation as well as of persons assuming certain attitudes towards it against the background of changed and modern conditions of life.

A PARROT-CRY.

It was no doubt fashionable feminism to talk in the strain the writer of the article under notice does, a few years ago; and we, of course, who are condemned to live in the hinterland of thought at least a good half century behind the enlightened world still raise the old dead slogans, parrot-fashion, without understanding their implications. It is infinitely amusing, indeed, grotesque, to watch some pale, hysterical school-marm playing the Pankhurst and cackling out the war-cries of exploded, bourgeois feminism. Our text-book intelligentists are merely content to smatter the ready-made theories of the 19th century without taking in the realities of life. One must take exception, therefore, to the dubbing wholesale of critics of feminism as 'reactionaries' as some of them are quite ultra-feministic and oppose the dogma of an anaemic feminism for quite convincing reasons.

ROMANTIC PROTEST.

Take the case of the last of the romanticists and champion of vigorous individualism, G. K. Chesterton. He has always attacked the women's vote on the ground

that there are "hangmen enough in society for women to take hand in that infernal business." Should this stout-hearted Englishman be described as 'reactionary' because he translates one of the fundamental tenets of Russian Communism in intelligible terms of simple speech? Is not the vote a symbol of class-justice under the camouflage of a modern democracy? Must women support it as well as men? True, the Chestertonian "ideology" has no place under conditions of the ruthless system of an industrial, commercial modern state. But essentially, he expresses a truth that is at once a stark challenge to our consciousness and a powerful 'expose' of a social lie—in which he resembles an Ibsen in revolutionary iconoclasm. To-day as I said, feminism stands exposed as an ideal of a century old Liberalism which can appeal to the infantile mind.

PSEUDO-FEMINISM.

From a sociological viewpoint, again, sex war remains condemned as an obsession of a muddled-headed consciousness. The war and its aftermath have shattered the last barricades of the feminists' social philosophy which ignores the very bases of social being. As a matter of fact, the issue of women's problems would appear to any decent-minded person just a smoke-screen that serves to hide out of sight the larger issues of real feminist significance. In other words, it is pseudo-feminism that is pressed on our attention so that we may allow general slavery of women. Why do not the gentlemen and ladies who screech in the name of women's rights and progress and the whole tissue of worn out clichés agitate for compulsory abolition of woman labour in industrial production and demand a scheme of reform which would include every member of the sex in regard to her education and general social status? Is not the programme of women's education, a fad of the middle, lower-middle and leisured classes?

REAL RENEGADES.

To sum up, the sex antagonism of the pre-war years has given place to the class antagonism that is part of our actual lives. It creates all the conditions of exploitation, ignorance and human suffering. Both men and women are victims of these conditions equally and it is either hypocrisy or idiocy to talk of women's "problems" or progress while the system making for these intolerable conditions of organised life is suffered with self-complacency. The real reactionaries and enemies of progress are the so-called feminists who defend social injustice that keeps masses of women in the most cruel and humiliating economic slavery and are not still ashamed of talking of women's emancipation or progress. Even the most casual sociological survey will demonstrate the truth of this statement.

Income Tax, Super Tax and Sur Charge

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert. To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now. Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKJI, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, Families and Individuals in last 20 years.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

are made having reduced cement to liquid pull (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.

RAVAL & Co.,

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAIR THAT TURNED GREEN

Hairdressers Sued By Women

£27 DAMAGES AWARD

How a woman's hair turned a bluey green, with red patches, after having been dyed at a hairdresser's, was told at Clerkenwell County-court, London, when Mrs. Laura James, cook-house-keeper, was awarded £27 damages and costs against Poppies Ltd., hairdressers.

Judge Dumas said that, having regard to the fashions in these days, he was in difficulty about assessing the amount of damage done to a woman's hair in the circumstances described. It used to be said that a woman's hair was her glory. A woman used to be proud when she could sit on her hair. Now she had it cut short, shingled or bobbed, and it was maltreated.

It was stated that Mrs. James's hair was formerly ash-blonde in colour, and she went to the defendants branch in Edgware-road for it to be waved and dyed two shades darker.

Plaintiff's husband said that his wife's hair remained unsightly for several months. She could not go out, and instead of going to the seaside, they retired to a country cottage for a holiday.

Mrs. James's employer said that, in consequence of the condition of plaintiff's hair, witness took her off some of her duties. She could not answer the door or wait at table. Mrs. James was very upset.

KIDNAPPING THREAT

Attempt To Blackmail Film Star

NEW YORK (By Mail.) The police at Beverly Hills are endeavouring to trace the sender of a note received by Marlene Dietrich, the German film actress, threatening with death her six-year-old daughter, Maria, as a demand for \$4,000 had been ignored. A man who had been working in a film studio has been arrested on suspicion.

It was the third note received by the actress and her husband, Rudolf Sieber, and the police suspect a band of Hollywood extortionists, who for months past have been trying to frighten well-known cinema stars by demands for money and threats of murder. Special guards are watching day and night in the homes of the cinema colony.

The latest note received by the actress ran as follows: "You, Marlene Dietrich, if you want to save Maria to be a screen star, pay; and, if you don't, she'll be a loving memory to you. Don't dare to call in detectives again."

MR. TOM WALLS WINNINGS

Total Less Than Five Figures

EPSOM (By Mail.) Mrs. Tom Walls, wife of the owner of April the Fifth, who won the Derby this year said that her husband's winnings, including the half of the stakes, did not reach five figures.

"I know he did not have more than £50 on the horse," she said. "I and our son only had 10s. each way. I was almost certain that our horse would get a place, but I thought it too much to hope that he would win the race. I made my bet some little time before the race, and received 25 to 1 to win."

Mrs. Walls said that a fortnight before the race she advised a number of disabled ex-servicemen to back April the Fifth each way. She hoped they had done so.

She added that her husband had received at least 1,000 letters and telegrams from all over the world congratulating him on his Derby win.

CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK

18 Officials Receive £2,000,000

NEW YORK (By Mail.) The State investigation, headed by Judge Seabury, into New York City government, discloses that 18 Tammany politicians, their associates, and policemen have banked a sum exceeding £2,000,000 since 1920.

Mayor Walker and his agents were important depositors, but a humble policeman banked £20,000, and a friend of the policeman has been credited with £250,000.

Judge Seabury's inquiry shows that the deposits were vastly in excess of any official's salary, but just how much money was derived from "gifts" and speculation or "rewards for service" is a matter for an accountant's examination. Mayor Walker's trip to Europe, where he was entertained generously, cost a large sum, and just how much was

Wimbledon Tennis

King And Queen Watch Maier-Borotra Game

LONDON, June 25.

Mrs. Whittington beat Mrs. Pitman: 10/8, 6/2.

Miss Mary Heeley, one of the best players, who have ever come from Midlands, beat the left-hander, Miss Katherine Stammers: 6/4, 6/3.

Madame Mathieu (Frenchwoman) had a hard fight to beat the South African, Mrs. Lowe: 6/4, 8/6.

ROYAL VISITORS. The King and Queen were among the 18,000 spectators at Wimbledon to-day. Glorious weather prevailed.

Their Majesties saw the surprise of the day namely, the Spanish Davis Cup player, Maier beating Borotra, Wimbledon's greatest favourite.

The last eight in Men's Singles are:—Vines, Maier, Perry, Crawford, Austin, Shields, Wood and Satoh.

Allison began by smothering everything at the net, but once Perry overcame his impetuosity, the Englishman was definitely the master. His forehead drives with just suspicion of slice, went through Allison's backhand defence, like a flash. Borotra for once in his life was outwitted.

Maier had the Frenchman guessing every time he went to the net.

BRITAIN'S DAVIS CUP.

Britain's Davis Cup team meeting Germany in the semi-final of the European Zone, will consist of Austin, Lee, Hughes and Perry.—Reuter's Special.

Women's Singles

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 26. The following are the last eight in women's singles at Wimbledon: Mrs. Wills-Moody, Miss Dorothy Round, Mrs. Fearnley-Whitting-stall, Miss Mary Heeley, Miss Helen Jacobs, Fraulein Krahwinkel, Miss Betty Nuthall and Madame Matrieu.

BURDEN OF USELESS "LEARNING"

(Continued from page 6.)

student of Physics or Chemistry may perform feats of scientific jugglery before his admiring friend in his laboratory, and yet is unable to answer satisfactorily when asked about the cause of thunder, the rainbow and a thousand other natural phenomena which we meet everyday. A graduate in History can repeat with remarkable accuracy the dates of births and deaths and deaths of emperors from times immemorial to days of his childhood and yet shamelessly remain in colossal ignorance of great social, political and economic events that are taking place before his own eyes.

If a man cannot observe and study what happens around him, he can learn nothing from history recorded between the covers of his books. A graduate in Logic or Philosophy may show his friend round a bewildering maze of logical definitions, deductions and inductions and perform all the feats of an intellectual acrobat; but his logic and commonsense—bought at an enormous cost—desert him at critical moments. These instances of the ignorance of the "learned" are cited not to belittle the value of education or of graduates, but to remove the greatly mistaken notion that the possession of a university degree is the hall-mark of wisdom.

WASTED EFFORT. After spending at least fifteen years of the brightest and most precious part of our life in an unrelenting labour of forcing a huge amount of book-lore into our head, we come out, not enlightened, but exhausted. If then we are called upon to unlearn our learning, to bid it farewell for ever, to forge and store in our brain fresh weapons for the inevitable struggle, in short, to do exactly what we could have done a decade earlier, who will not regret lost opportunities, who will not call it all a tragedy of wasted energies?

A member of the middle class must either stop his "education" with the high school course—which would provide him with a working knowledge of essential subjects—or if only he is a genius should devote his life to the study of any one subject. We must adapt our education to the bent of our genius or to the needs of our

BUS DRIVER'S SUDDEN ILLNESS

Stops Driving Bus Due To Pain

DIES IN HOSPITAL IN A FEW HOURS

A young Hindu Bus driver in the employ of the B. E. S. T. got suddenly ill while driving a Bus on Sunday morning, and died within a few hours after admission to the hospital.

Babu Narayan Rane aged 28 who was driving a B. E. S. T. Bus No. 1271 at about 10 a.m. from Girgaum Road towards Thakurdwar suddenly stopped the Bus, when it was near the Dabul Church and complained of severe pain in the chest. Shortly after he vomited. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital by a Tramway Inspector where he was detained for treatment. At 1 p.m. he died in the hospital.

His body was removed to the Morgue. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. (Monday.)

(Continued from Col. 7.) paid apprenticeship in the enamel while the insufficiently-engineering workshop or a cotton educated apprentice who is taken up in the mill gets a decent wage since the day he enters the factory. The working of the apprentice classes is a legitimate grievance of the students and more than once this has been brought to the notice of the Chairman as well as some of the trustees of Board of the Institute.

The students receive training only for five days in a week, Saturday being devoted to apprentice classes. On the other hand if there were no apprentice classes, the Saturday could have been more profitably utilised for some extended practical work or visiting industrial concerns; or reduction in the period of courses could be brought about. Further when the very Institute is training both the diploma students and the apprentices, it has been found actually that the employers do not pay much attention to the necessity of distinguishing between the two types or trained men turned out by the Institute. It unfortunately so happens that with the signatures of both, the Chairman of the Board of trustees and the principal and secretary, certificates are issued to the apprentices in a different capacity as the chairman and secretary respectively of the Committee of Direction, Technical Education, Bombay Presidency.

BOARD MUST INQUIRE.

I do recognise that technical education is necessary on a wider scale in this country but this should not be to the detriment of the diploma holders simply because they possess little influence. The Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute ought to take this matter in hand at once. The Board, to me it seems have not yet considered the undesirability of such apprentice classes in these days of unemployment for the full time students. The only way which I can suggest to the Board is to negotiate with the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways, Port Trust and the R. I. M. Dockyards, and the Millowners' Association Bombay to take up the diploma holders of the Institute on the same or little higher pay than what they give to the raw students from schools taken up as apprentices who are sent to the Institute to attend Saturday classes only and whose prospects are bettered afterwards. It can be stated here from experience that progress in industry is handicapped when such persons are given executive posts as supervisors.

The majority report of the Technical and Industrial Education Committee 1923 recommended these apprentice classes and the Institute authorities, accepted the recommendation but its operation mars the prospects of the regular students who spend nearly three to four thousand rupees for their education with high hopes for the future career. I strongly urge that the Board should either stop the apprentice classes or should strive to secure from the authorities of the industrial concerns employment of diploma holders of the Institute as apprentices. The Board then should consider the question of Post-graduate courses on Saturdays for these diploma holders.

Why These Apprentice Classes?

When Diploma Holders Remain Unemployed

GRIEVANCE OF V. J. T. INSTITUTE STUDENTS

(ONE CONCERNED.)

It was recommended by the majority report of the Sir Visweshwar Iyer Committee on Technical and Industrial Education 1923, to organise classes to train engineering and railway, and textile apprentices, at the V. J. Technical Institute, with a view to produce successful charymen, foremen or supervisors.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute every Saturday conducts Apprentice-classes which are attended by the apprentices of (1) the G.I.P. and the B.B. & C.I. Railways and other engineering firms in Bombay such as the Port Trust and the R.I.M. Dockyard, (2) the textile mills of Bombay. Some of these are engaged in mills though not in the actual process of spinning or weaving. Certificates are issued to apprentices completing their course under the aegis of the Committee of Direction Technical Education Bombay Presidency and Board of the Institute award two bronze medals, one to the apprentice in engineering and the other in the textile manufacture, passing his final year examination with highest number of marks.

There is no entrance examination for admission of these apprentices. Influence or recommendation seems to secure the admission. The V. J. Technical Institute trains these influential but half-educated, so called apprentices who, after receiving the certificate, get chances of obtaining posts as supervisors or assistants on account of the backing they may possess. The number of these apprentices is increasing every year, and the following figures show the number passed out from the Institute:

Engineering and Railway Apprentice Classes:—	
April to Nov. 1926.	17 passed
Nov. '26 to April 1927.	23 passed
April to Nov. 1927.	19 passed
Nov. '27 to April 1928.	17 passed
April to Nov. 1928.	19 passed
Nov. '28 to April 1929.	23 passed
April to Nov. 1929.	24 passed
Nov. 29 to April 1930.	6 passed
Final year—	
1925-26.....	22 passed
1926-27.....	32 passed
Textile Apprentice Classes:—	
1925-26.....	22 passed
1926-27.....	32 passed

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1927-28.....35 passed
1928-29.....29 passed
1929-30.....29 passed
(Taken from the annual report 1929-30)

About 60 regular students, who receive training for four years as mechanical and electrical engineers and about 30 students as textile manufacturers, pass out every year from the Institute.

HARD ON DIPLOMA HOLDERS. In these days of depression and retrenchment it is not possible for these technically trained students to get themselves employed, firstly on account of many of them possessing practically none or very little influence with the authorities of the industrial concerns and, secondly on account of the vacancies being filled up by the apprentices trained at the Institute. Thus it will be seen that chances of employment for diploma holders are very rare in these days. Actual figure of those passed out but yet unemployed cannot be given here but Institute should undertake such work just to find out the real cause or the defect if any in the working of the Institute so far as the question of employment of its past students is concerned.

The pity of the whole thing is that a regular diploma holder who has perhaps at his back nothing else but knowledge and who may be new to Bombay is not able to procure even an un-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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3. The Venus has provided its popularity by enrolling nearly 90,000 members in no time.
4. The Venus is the pioneer of Mass Insurance Scheme devised to meet every PURSE & PURPOSE.
5. The Venus is purely a Swadeshi Insurance Co.

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G. D. A.

EXAMINATION ENROLMENTS

can still be made for the last time this year under the Old Rules.

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BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

RUNAWAY WOMAN REPENTS HER FOLLY

Swears To Lead Pure Life Till Husband
Takes Her Back

Hasumati Elopement Drama Lands All Accused In Jail

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 22.

The sensational Hasumati elopement case came to a close at Broach on Wednesday last when the Assistant Sessions Judge delivered judgment convicting all the four accused.

The case has aroused great interest in the Hindu, and particularly the Gujarati community. The complainant is Mr. Valmiki Lalvaria, whose father was formerly a sub-judge in Kaira District. His wife, Hasumati, it was alleged, developed a love affair with the first accused Daud Narsi, a Khoja employed with a Bombay firm, and eloped with him some months back, taking away with him her two minor children.

The most surprising fact about this was that the husband's two brothers, Dr. Rammik Munim, an M.B.B.S. of the Bombay University, and Harshad Munim, a student at the Sydenham College of Commerce, are also abettors in the offence.

IN HIDING.

After their dramatic disappearance from Broach, the party went to Brach where the girl's father, Mr. Chhabildas Master, is a well-known lawyer. There the girl was converted to Islam and was kept in hiding for some time till she was traced with the help of the police.

At an earlier stage of the case, the husband took proceedings to get back the custody of his two children, who were ultimately restored to him.

Hasumati alleged that she left her husband on account of his adulterous conduct.

SHARP SENTENCES.

After a protracted trial all the

accused were convicted by the judge.

In respect of kidnapping the children, Hasumati, the girl, was sentenced to six months' R. I., while Daud Narsi, and the complainant's two brothers (Harshad and Dr. Rammik) get 9 months' R. I. each, with Rs. 500 fine, in default, six months' more.

On the charge under section 498 (enticing away a married woman with intent that she may have illicit intercourse with another man) Daud Narsi gets 18 months' R. I., Harshad 15 months' and Dr. Rammik 18 months'.

GIRL'S REPENTANCE.

Before the judgment was delivered, Hasumati in her statement to the court said:

I was disgusted with my husband's conduct. I embraced Islam, because Daud (the first accused) advised me that by so doing I could have my marriage nullified. I have no faith in Islam. My father does not take me back from fear of the society. Until my father and my husband take me back, I shall live alone, and lead a pure and simple life. By the life of my two children I swear that I will do so till the end of my life.

Harshad, in his statement, pleaded for mercy saying he had now realised that he had done wrong. He did not know that the consequences would be so serious.

All the accused propose to file an appeal in the High Court. But Hasumati alone has been released on bail.

For the prosecution, the case was conducted by Mr. Thakore, the Government Pleader of Broach.

Mr. M. K. Azad of Bombay defended Dr. Rammik while the other three accused were represented by Mr. Antia of Surat.

"EVIL, HELL, AND NOXIOUS THINGS"

Swedenborg's View
Of How They Came
Into Existence

Mr. A. E. Penn, Secretary and Agent, Swedenborg Society For India, writes:—

The following statements are made by Professor J. B. S. Haldane in his latest book, "The Causes of Evolution," according to the report on the book published in the "Chronicle" of the 5th instant:—

"Most lines of descent end in extinction. This does not suggest the work of an intelligent designer, still less of an almighty one."

"A number of species have evolved into parasites, and now inflict pain upon others of their kind. If God made such things, it is questionable whether it fits in either with what we know about the process of evolution, or what many of us believe about the moral perfection of God."

Will you allow me a little space, therefore, to show that, viewed in the light of Swedenborg's teachings, the challenge of faith that the conclusions arrived at in these statements seem to make, vanishes with seeing that the responsibility for the existence of the facts on which the conclusions are based, is 'not' on God.

According to Swedenborg, then, man is man in virtue only of his being endowed with rationality and freedom, and evil came into existence with the abuse of these faculties; which abuse followed "the Fall" that, in the allegorical account of it in Genesis, ensued on "eating of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil," which saying Swedenborg interprets as meaning "enquiring into the mysteries of faith by means of sensual and scientific things" (materialism thus dating from "the Fall" itself.) And hell, which is but an assemblage of departed evil-doers, coming into existence with the emergence of evil, all noxious things in this world have their origin by influx from thence, just as all good things have their origin by influx from heaven.

"All things seen in the spiritual world, both in heaven and in hell," says Swedenborg, "are correspondences of affections and lusts; for their existence there is the result of these. Wherefore, when affections and lusts, which in themselves are spiritual, meet with homogeneous or corresponding things on earth, the Spiritual is present which provides a soul, and the material a body. Moreover, in every spiritual thing there lies an effort to clothe itself with a body. The helts are around men, and therefore contiguous to the earth, because the spiritual world is not in space, but it is where there is a corresponding affection."

Thus, on "the Fall," when the existence of God and a future life and all they involve were sought (for the first time) to be apprehended sensuously and by means of scientific, "doubt and unbelief set in and the faculties that characterize man began to be abused; with the result that evil, hell, and noxious things in this world followed in succession, as effect follows cause."

It is hardly necessary to say that had man been made incapable of evil—without any knowledge of good and evil and without any power to choose between them, he would have been only another animal and not, as he now is, the crown of creation. And thus the end of creation, which is a heaven of angels from the human race, would have failed of attainment—such, at any rate, is the teaching of Swedenborg, to whose greatest philosophical work, "The Divine Love and Wisdom," treating of God, creation, and man, I would refer those interested for further enlightenment.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 23.

The monsoon has been strong in Konkan and active in rest of the Peninsula, Central Provinces, North-East India and Upper Burma. Scattered duststorms have occurred in North-West Frontier Province and North Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Konkan South Hyderabad, Malabar, and Madras Deccan and local in Burma East United Provinces, Kumaon Hills, Central Provinces, Gujarat, North Hyderabad, Mysore and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in West Central India, North-West Frontier Province, and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mysikyna one and a half inches; Tongoo one; Amherst three-quarters; Kanyakumari and Akyab a half; Hazaribagh one; Dibrugarh, Silchar, Chittagong and Darjeeling three-quarters; Cox's Bazar, Calcutta, Burdwan, Bogra, Balasore, Chandbali, Cut-

GERMAN MILITARY MIND

Light From Ludendorff
CLIQUE THAT CAUSED
PRESENT CRISIS

BERLIN, (By Mail).

An interesting comment on the present German crisis will be found in the "Volkswarte," a little paper edited by General Ludendorff of September 7, 1930. Ludendorff has fallen into obscurantist crankery and preaches ancient Pagan beliefs especially the cult of Woden. He thinks Jews, Freemasons, and "dark forces" are at the bottom of the world's troubles. At the same time he has considerable inside knowledge of political events, and, above all, he is thoroughly acquainted with the generals of the Reichswehr, and with their mentality.

Thus—in September, 1930—he wrote prophetically about the "plan" of the "camarilla of generals" in the Ministry of War—the camarilla that exists "round General von Schleicher" and "has General Groener completely in its pocket" (General Groener's resignation the other day was the prelude to the crisis that overthrew the Brüning Cabinet, the clique continued General Ludendorff, "consists mainly of officers of the Third Regiment of Guards, of Herr von Schleicher and von Hammerstein together, with the son of President Hindenburg, Lieutenant Colonel Hindenburg, who is the trusted intermediary between the camarilla and the President."

INTERFERENCE.

In the "Volkswarte" of May 29, 1932, Ludendorff criticises Dr. Brüning for failing to put "the subalterns and bothersome generals who continually misuses his military position" in his right place.

The supporters of the new Government are much exercised about its reception abroad. They and the Government are trying to stifle references to Von Papen's sinister past. They also deny the existence of a camarilla or clique of generals and attempt to explain the present crisis away as a perfectly normal happening. But General Ludendorff, whatever his limitations may be, knows the German military mind as no one else does, and he knows his own former colleagues in arms.

The interference of the military in affairs of State is, as a matter of fact nothing new in Germany. There was a camarilla during the war that continually interfered with Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, and in the end brought about his downfall, replacing him by the pitiable Michaelis, and so doing much to wreck whatever chance of peace there might have been. That camarilla was led by Ludendorff himself (Hindenburg playing secondary part, although this formal responsibility was his). Ludendorff therefore knows what he is talking about.

Mr. Claude Hornby, defending, said she was a woman of good character. The actor did not want to see her. She had had some drink, and another woman had been allowed to go up and see him. It infuriated her and she lost her head.

In answer to a question, he said the bottle was for a party. On condition that sum not mentioned was paid as compensation the magistrate bound Madeline Ives over.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

BOMBAY, June 21.

Receipts for week ending 23rd June:—

1932 1931
Bales. Bales.
Bengals 498 1818
Oomras 4867 5380
Dholeras 4718 9719
Broach 1176 503
Southern 5850 7159
Persians 11 46
Americans 233 7989
Egyptians 2946 1846
E. Africans 1104 13893
Other sorts 45

Total 21403 48408

Exports for week ending 23rd June:—

United Kingdom Nil.
Continent 3001
China 1800
Japan 5300
Coast Ports 9901

Total 107863 318169

Receipts from 1st September to 23rd June:—

1931-32 1930-31
1507863 318169

Exports from 1st September to 23rd June:—

1931-32 1930-31
United Kingdom 16740 76815
Continent 105114 460837
China 196210 366783
Japan 471841 1202020
Coast Ports 34890 21712

COUNTY CRICKET

Closing Score Of
Saturday's Matches

LONDON, June 25.

The following are ten closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced today:—

SURREY vs. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Surrey 455 for 9 (Barling 171; Squires 131).

YORKSHIRE vs. MIDDLESEX. Middlesex 315 for 7 (Allen 57, Hendren 123).

SOMERSET vs. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Somerset 228 (Burrough 43, Mathews 6 for 54). Northants 128 for 3 (Bakewell 57).

DERBYSHIRE vs. NOTTS.

Notts 244 (George Gunn 74, Arthur Staples 59, Pope 6 for 54); Derby 85 for 2.

KENT vs. LANCASHIRE.

Lancashire 219 (Watson 85, Freeman 5 for 88, Harding 4 for 16). Kent 75 for 2.

WARWICKSHIRE vs. SUSSEX. Warwick 202 (Croom 74, Wyatt 50, James Langridge 5 for 37). Sussex 23 for nil.

H. D. G. LEVESON GOWERS vs. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Leveson Gowers XI 215 (Dawson 78) Cambridge 62 for 1.

ESSEX vs. LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicester 231 (Geary 52, Nichols 6 for 83). Essex 141 for 4.

WORCESTERSHIRE vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucester 201, Worcester 100 for 3.

GLAMORGAN vs. HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshire 344 for 3 (Arnold 154, not out). Tennyson 75.—Rout's Special.

WHISKY BOTTLE HIT

A smartly dressed woman who

was said to have struck a West-End theatre stage-door keeper over the head with a bottle of whisky appeared at a London Court for trial recently.

She was Madeline Ives, aged 27, and she pleaded guilty to wounding Alfred Nott, of King's Cross.

It was stated that she presented herself at the stage door and asked to see a certain actor. When told she could not see him there was a scuffle, and she struck Mr. Nott with a bottle of whisky.

Mr. Claude Hornby, defending,

said she was a woman of good character. The actor did not want to see her. She had had some drink, and another woman had been allowed to go up and see him. It infuriated her and she lost her head.

In answer to a question, he said the bottle was for a party. On condition that sum not mentioned was paid as compensation the magistrate bound Madeline Ives over.

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1931-32 1930-31
United Kingdom 16740 76815
Continent 105114 460837
China 196210 366783
Japan 471841 1202020
Coast Ports 34890 21712

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR—

Europe 702

China 8140

Coast Ports 8842

Receipts from 1st September to 23rd June:—

1931-32 1930-31
1507863 318169

Exports from 1st September to 23rd June:—

1931-32 1930-31
United Kingdom 16740 76815
Continent 105114 460837
China 196210 366783
Japan 471841 1202020
Coast Ports 34890 21712

NO COMMUNALISM IN LABOUR RANKS

NAGPUR TEXTILE WORKERS DEMAND
ADULT FRANCHISE

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 25.

A meeting of the Council of Representative of the Nagpur Textile Union was held on Friday last, Mr. R. S. Ruikar, presiding. Forty-two representatives of both the Mills were present in the meeting.

After a long discussion, resolutions were passed:—

(1) Protesting against the recommendation of the Committee in not supporting Adult Franchise; and recording its opinion that without Adult Franchise, the Indian working class will never be satisfied with any scheme of Franchise.

FOR LANDLESS LABOUR.

(2) Further protesting against the action of the Lothian Committee, in not recommending any representation to Labour in the Senate and in not enfranchising the landless agricultural labour, and in giving special representation to the landlords and zamindars.

(3) Welcoming the system of

election for representation of labour but recording its opinion that the present representations granted to labour in the Legislature is quite inadequate and unsatisfactory.

(4) Further recording its opinion that the elections on behalf of the labour, should be held only through the Registered Trade Unions, as this alone will encourage the Trade Union movement and permanently benefit the working class.

"REACTIONARY."

(5) Protesting against the reactionary and invidious recommendation, in granting a special representative of the All-India Trade Union Federation, in the Assembly, as being in the nature of favouritism, and

(6) Further recording its strong opinion, that any communal considerations or differences in the representation of Labour, are reactionary, highly detrimental to the cause of labour and likely to divide and split the Labour movement, which is altogether free from all considerations of caste, colour and creed.

CRICKET AVERAGES

The following are the averages of County Cricket batting and bowling up to June 6:—

BATTING.

(Qualification—Six Completed Innings.)

Innings	Runs	Highest	Not out	Average	
Shepherd	10	500	107	4	84.23
O'Connor	10	513	112	3	73.28
Ames	11	544	85	3	68.00
Keeton	10	573	200	1	63.64
Tydesley (E.)	10	502	124	2	62.75
Faynter	10	615	150	0	61.80
Sutcliffe	11	500	109	2	56.55
Hobbs	9	475	84	0	52.77
D. R. Jardine	9	364	164	2	52.00
Hammond (W.R.)	9	407	113	1	50.87
R. H. J. Brooke	10	347	123	3	49.57
Staples (A.)	10	370	100	2	46.25
Berry	13	442	79	2	40.13
Cook	9	351	141	0	39.00
Iddon	10	268	59	3	38.28
Lee (J. W.)	9	220	85	3	36.06
Parks (H.W.)	8	212	50	2	35.33
Mitchell (A.)	11	342	83	1	34.20
Davies (E.)	10	272	175	2	34.00
Arnold	6	201	113	0	33.50
Armstrong (N.F.)	11	323	152	1	32.30
B. H. Valentine	8	226	69	1	32.28
A. M. Crawley	7	193	43	1	32.16
Woolley	11	319	77	1	31.90
K. S. Dulepsinhji	8	243	74	0	30.75

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Durston	186.5	66	166	16	10.37
Rhodes (A.C.)	111.4	47	336	32	10.50
Bailey	156.1	47	341	31	11.00
Staples (S.J.)	189	90	509	52	11.51
Sibbles	350	126	461	39	11.82
Kennedy	245.3	91	389	32	12.15
Voe	263.5	108	541	42	12.38
Tate (M.W.)	337.5	112	534	40	13.35
Parker (C.)	232.1	61	229	17	13.47
Boyes	128.4	11	287	21	13.66
Verity	142.2	50	441	32	13.78
Mitchell (T.B.)	190	39	803	58	13.94
Freeman	383.4	115	236	16	14.75
Snary	181.2	73	345	23	15.03
Hopwood	216	73	229	15	15.25
K. Farnes	113	29	303	20	15.30
Hearne	161	48	430	28	15.55
I. A. R. Peebles	178.2	32	473	30	15.72
F. R. Brown	207.2	56	304	10	16.00
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A NOBLE OPPORTUNITY

When Protests And Appeals Fail Constitutionalist Must Resort To Sanctions

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

Within a few days Government will have to decide the momentous question of the renewal of the Ordinances. They may have already decided it. But, if such is the case, it is curious, in view of the expressions of public opinion and anxiety regarding the matter, both in this country and in Britain, which have appeared in the press and elsewhere during the past few weeks, and the immense gravity of the issue, that they have not made their intentions known by this time. They have not done so and we must assume, therefore, that the question is still finally undecided.

AN "OMNIBUS" ORDINANCE.

I have already pointed out in these columns that a renewal of the Ordinances as they stand would be 'ultra vires' of the section of the Government of India Act which confers the power on the Governor-General of promulgating ordinances in case of emergency. Constitutional and legal authorities, I believe, are now all agreed as to this. The renewal of the Ordinances as they stand, therefore, need not be anticipated. But there is every indication that the Government of India will get round this difficulty by another course, as was predicted in the "Chronicle" two months ago.

There was at first an idea of getting an 'omnibus' Bill passed through the Legislative Assembly, embodying most of the provisions of the existing Ordinances with certain modifications. These provisions were to be classified in schedules and powers given to the Local Governments to apply these schedules as a whole or separately to their provinces or any district or division as they might deem fit. It was realised, however, that there was very little chance of such a Bill getting through the Assembly and, I understand that it has been decided therefore to promulgate one Ordinance on the lines of this "Administrative Safety Bill."

IMMEDIATELY OR LATER?

The only question that remains is the extent of the interval that will be allowed to run between the lapse of the existing ordinances and the promulgation of the new one. Had the Government decided to rely on an act passed by the Legislature there would have had to be an interval of at least two months before it could have come into force, during which time the Provincial Governments would have had to rely on the provisions of the ordinary law for dealing with Civil Disobedience activities. It may be that some such interval will still be allowed to run before the new Ordinance is promulgated.

But the latest reports from Simla are that only a few days will intervene between the two. It is held that an interval, even of one day, will suffice to get over the legal and constitutional difficulty of using the Ordinance-making powers of the Governor-General to continue or re-enact the provisions which were promulgated to deal with an "emergency" that is now six months old.

IS IT LEGAL?

Personally, I am of the opinion, that this course of action will be as illegal as if the Governor-General were automatically to renew the existing Ordinances. There is no new "emergency". The state of things which was held to justify the claim that an emergency had arisen six months ago is the same as that which will be held to

create the emergency with which the new Ordinance will be promulgated to deal.

But there is in reality no new emergency. The emergency disappeared directly the Legislative Assembly came into session and it became possible for the Government to get legislative sanction for the powers it deems necessary to deal with the situation. Moreover there has been ample opportunity since the Legislative Assembly was adjourned to call it together again and get such legislation passed.

INCONCEIVABLE

It is difficult to see how the Governor-General can claim that an emergency such as is contemplated by the Government of India Act now exists. If the Governor-General can ignore the existence of the Legislature and promulgate ordinances and renew their provisions in this way by new ordinances, the Government of India Act becomes a farce and might not exist at all. The Governor-General can establish a continuous rule by ordinance and keep the country indefinitely in a state of subjection to his autocratic powers. It is not to be conceived, that it was ever intended by Parliament, when this section was embodied in the Act, to confer such tremendous arbitrary powers on the Governor-General or that the Act itself can be so interpreted.

It amounts to something far more than the power to deal with emergencies. It is the assumption of a power to ignore the existence of the Legislature and over-ride its authority to make laws for the whole of India. It is a power practically to "suspend the constitution" such as it is, and I am convinced that no legal tribunal could endorse such a claim.

LEGISLATURE MUST BE TESTED

I suggested some time ago that leading legal and constitutional authorities from all the provinces should get together, discuss from every point of view the legal aspect of whatever action the Government may conceivably take for the perpetuation of the extraordinary powers which have been conferred on the Executive by the Ordinances, and decide the lines on which it could be tested in the Courts in every Province.

It seems a pity that, while all these men of light and leading are so apprehensive of and strongly opposed to the renewal of these powers, they cannot see their way to unite in common action. They may take it that protests will be of no avail. The Government is obviously not in the mood to listen to them. The ground has been prepared and Whitehall is agreed to give the Viceroy the full support in whatever he may decide to do.

JUSTIFY CONSTITUTIONALISM.

If we cannot look to those who are always urging the efficacy of constitutionalism to justify themselves it is a bad look-out for the country. We are always being told to trust to constitutional methods, but even constitutionalism must have some sanctions. It cannot begin and end with the passing of resolutions and publication of manifestos. It provides ways for challenging wrongs, when they are conceived to exist and this is one of them.

The constitutional rights which the people of this country possess are few and limited. Such as

they are, they can only be asserted and justified through the Legislatures and the Courts. It is up to the constitutionalists to use these two means of asserting and preserving the people's rights to the utmost extent and on every occasion that arises. Unless one or the other justifies itself, there is an end of constitutionalism.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Nothing could be more effective and convincing than the arguments based on reason, expediency and justice contained in the appeal of the Servants of India Society to the Government to make an end of Ordinance Rule. They are unanswerable, both from the point of view of policy and expediency. But if the Government choose to ignore them what is the alternative, what remains? Is India to be ruled perpetually by Ordinances?

It seems inevitable, for the country is once more drawn into a vicious circle. As long as the Ordinances are in force, Civil Disobedience will continue and as long as Civil Disobedience continues Ordinance Rule will be perpetuated. Is this the atmosphere in which the Government conceive it possible to persuade the country

LOOK OUT FOR OUR

NEW COMPETITION

See page 10

to accept any scheme of reform they may have in hand? Is it the atmosphere in which Liberals and Moderates conceive that there is the smallest chance of being able to make their influence bear upon the Government in securing the fulfilment of pledges made to the country?

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The British Government could have peace now if it were to respond to Mahatma Gandhi's "generous expression of willingness to do anything" that would bring about peace and goodwill with honour to the Nation. They cannot expect to have it on any less condition. But it seems clear that they are not willing to respond to any overtures of the kind, and the deadlock remains? It is in the hands of the Liberals, the Moderates, the people who have preached in season and out of season the wisdom of sticking to constitutionalism, to find a remedy for the situation. It is a great opportunity, a noble opportunity.

If the Government will listen to appeals and protests, it is time even for constitutionalists to resort to sanctions in their own way. And the first step to take, if the ordinance powers are renewed, is to test the legality of the Governor-General's action in the Courts.

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The sixteen expressions illustrated are common to everyone of us, and form a brief yet comprehensive lesson in the study of Physiognomy from the expression that a face wears, it is not difficult for a keen observer to trace the thoughts that operate on the facial muscles, and thereby arrive at a close index of a person's hidden mind.

All you have to do is to study the pictures carefully, then try and study your fellow men and women, and last but not least, study yourself before a looking glass and try to react to the feelings that each of the incentives given in the clues, inspire you to. If you do this studiously, not only will you stand a fair chance of winning a substantial prize, but you will also acquire a useful knowledge of the practice of thought reading.

This competition is not so difficult as it may appear at first sight. You have only SIXTEEN pictures to solve. The majority of these will present no difficulty. You will therefore have only a few to concentrate on.

We will be agreeably surprised if an ALL CORRECT solution is received. It may just happen that a competition getting only half right may secure the first prize. It gives everyone a chance of pulling off one of the three big prizes without division.

Here are the sixteen clues to the above pictures:—

- (1) LAUGHTER. (2) FATIGUE. (3) AGONY. (4) INNOCENCE. (5) SORROW. (6) CONTENTMENT. (7) HORROR. (8) BASHFULNESS. (9) CONCENTRATION. (10) EXPECTANCY. (11) ANXIETY. (12) DOUBT. (13) HUMOUR. (14) FEAR. (15) HAPPINESS. (16) ANGER.

Rules

- What you have to do is, to fill in, in the spaces provided below each picture the one to which you think the expression belongs.
- Only the INCENTIVES as given in the Clues are to be used.
- After you have filled in all the CLUES, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
- Address your entries to:

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Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 2 ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

- Alterations corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
- No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
- All entries must be received not later than the last post on 7th July 1932.
- In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
- Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
- No competitor can win more than one prize.
- No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
- This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

GARDEN OF HAPPINESS

Colour-Blind In A World Of Beauty

It is one of England's loveliest smaller rock-gardens, at the home of Mr. A. E. P. Conant, Meadoway, Rickmansworth.

Coldly analysed, facts and figures going to the beauty of it are:—

Coast of building garden, low tile walls, fish pool, and stocking with plants and shrubs, £850.

Cost of 3,000 rock plants (average) 6s. a dozen.

Cost of exhibition plants 2s. 6d. each.

Cost of 250 flowering shrubs 12s. 6d. to £1 each.

Time taken to build 9 months.

Time taken to mature 3 years.

Behind this patch of disordered beauty lies the romance of a wealthy man whose spirit has led him through an adventurous life to the peace and solitude of tiny rock plants. Their smallness, yet amazing abundance of blooms, alone has provided the secret of his life search.

ROCK ROSES.

Pictur one corner of this garden. A low stone wall, sun-drenched. At each end tiled pedestals grey with the age of the stone. Myrtle green catmint grows on them. Campanula ob-trude from crevices in the wall. Pale blue veronica mass at the foot. Blue white phlox varied with aubretia waiting to flower, cluster there. The delicate pink of rock-roses—shaped like small wild roses—blends with the white of saxage. Golden arabis and couler tower above the rock

plants tall in comparison.

Gaudy tulips stand sentinel in borders in one section of this garden. Their red and white blossoms blend, as only nature's colours can, with the colours of the rock plants.

In Mr. Conant's garden is seen to perfection how nature works out her own colour schemes. Plants have not been put in for definite schemes, but the size of rock plant blossoms and the many different tones of the same species prevent colour clashes.

The guardian of the garden is a blind Alsatian dog, Ritta Tannenber, a bristling tawny male. Her seven years have been a happy life, despite the fact that since puppyhood she has been going blind.

EXPLORING ON HORSE BACK.

Mr. Conant, twenty five years ago, was a young man of wealth, surrounded by luxury, seeking an outlet for his ambitions. The Continent of Europe calls. There is the routine way of exploring it—conducted tours, the whirl of fashion, house parties. He chooses the unconventional. He will explore it on horseback.

So for the years till 1914, with only a groom, he travelled the highways and byways of unknown Europe: two full-blood white Arabian horses and a chestnut Irish hunter for transport. It was the way of the dilettante.

In 1914, Mr. Conant ceased travelling. For four and a half years he was a civilian prisoner of war at Ruhleben in Germany.

"I saw that the secret of existence lay buried in a garden," is how the artist in Mr. Conant ex-

plains the reason for the present beauty surrounding his house.

"Solitary confinement, beatings, starvation—I endured them all at Ruhleben in the beginning, while, beyond my reach, I knew beauty still lived.

"Then I discovered my money could do anything—in a limited sense. It could help me to temporise with life, if it could not give me the beauty I craved. It bought creature comforts, whisky, fires, newspapers, food. I even played the markets in a minor way, buying marks. I left Ruhleben with 2,000 marks profit, even after buying all the luxuries for myself and my friends we could desire.

"But money could not buy the loveliness for which I was starved."

This man who has found peace in a quarter acre of a rock garden, who has known wealth and its responsibilities, stands reflectively among the diminutive flowers which are his perpetual friends to-day. He seems to search the trail pink blossoms of rock roses and the clusters of phlox for the source of his content.

Blind Ritta, senses alert, leaves her post to tread, cat-like and knowledgeably, among tiny plants which one touch from her paws would wipe out.

"She is my one animal friend to-day," said Mr. Conant. "Once in that other life on my estate were deer, horses, pet sheep, even tame Japanese rats. All animals are friends. To-day, it is just Ritta blind, but gifted with an uncanny sight. You love flowers, Ritta?"

The sightless eyes lift. A long-drawn howl whines in an echo through this rock garden of peace to shatter the calm.

Mr. Conant understands. his dog. For he is colour-blind in his world of blending colour.

POLISH SPIES BETRAY

Note To Defend Them

Sensational details of an espionage plot against Poland, which resulted in two spies being executed and a third—a beautiful cabaret dancer—being sentenced to penal servitude for life, was revealed recently.

They were charged with remitting to the Russian Intelligence Service a full list of Polish Intelligence officers and agents working in Russia.

As a result of this, it is believed, that many Poles had been trapped by the O.G.P.U. and executed.

The three spies were Vladislav Worakowski, a retired major and member of the Government Party, Jan Bakowski, an ex-captain who acted as clerk on the Polish General Staff, and a woman named Majewski, who was a well-known dancer in one of the smartest Warsaw night clubs.

Their trial, a summary affair, was held in camera, at the Warsaw Citadel.

The gates leading to the court were closed and the entrance guarded.

No Warsaw lawyer was willing to undertake the defence of the spies, which was conducted by three young attorneys appointed by the court.

Worakowski was a drunkard who

played roulette recklessly in the casino outside Danzig.

He lost a considerable sum of money a month ago, and a foreign agent tempted him and his accomplices into betraying State secrets.

The dancer Majewski acted as courier for her two male accomplices, and travelled to Danzig with the documents for the agent. Worakowski confessed his guilt, and his only plea was that he should be shot and not hanged. His wish was granted.

SUPERSTITION WINS

Superstition has scored a victory in Cromer, Norfolk.

It has been decided that a weathervane, with a large crow as the wind direction-finder, which was erected by the local Council, has an evil influence, and in deference to the wishes of the people it is to be taken down.

The fishermen state that the weather has been bad since the vane was erected, and that they have not been able to catch so many crabs and lobsters.

The crow they say, is "a bird of ill-omen" and is responsible for their misfortunes.

Other inhabitants believe that the crow is an emblem of "death, disaster and destruction."

The chairman of the Council, Mr. A. E. Williams, has promised to give a new name.

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DEPARTURES. June 26.
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Gange Connell Trieste.

LOADING. June 25th.
Steamer Pundit for Tuticorin.
Steamer Kipperdore for Kobe.
S.S. Wartenfels—The L. Edwards Ltd. Steamer Wartenfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bedi Bunder, with a general cargo.
S.S. Pasha—The T. M. Coy's steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alleppy with a general cargo.
S.S. Varsova—The E. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrak with a general cargo and 126 passengers.
S.S. Adna—The B. S. O. S. and D. Coy's steamer Adna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.
S.S. Hague Maru—The O. S. K. steamer Hague Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday for Kobe, with a general cargo.
S.S. Tacoma—The S.O. Coy's steamer Tacoma arrived in harbour on Saturday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosene oil.
S.S. city of Hereford—The K. N. Coy's steamer city of Hereford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
S.S. Gange—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Gange, is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai and hence she will sail on the same day for Trieste, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

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8 Gandara 3190, N. F. N. F. M. M. & Co.
9 Canara 3889 N. F. N. F. M. M. & Co.
10/11 Hatimura 4158, Calcutta, 25-6 M. M. and Co.
12 and 13 Karagola 3647 Calcutta 25/6, M. M. and Co.
14 Janaki 530 M. Coast N. F. Malabar Steamship.
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Havre Maru 24/7, O. S. Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 29/6, N. Y. Kaisha.
Madras Maru 13/7, O. S. Kaisha, Ltd.

FROM SYDNEY.
Carthage 9/7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 16-7 M. M. and Co.
Karanja 21/7 M. M. and Co.
Kenya 30/7 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elvysia 14/7 G. T. C.
FOR HAMBURG.
Birkenfels 29/6, L. Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 29/6, L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru 1/7 N. Y. Kaisha.
Kipperdore N. F. P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 30/6, M. M. and Co.
Varsova 2/7, M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nerbudda, NF, M. M. & Co.
Nirpura, 25/6 M. M. and Co.
Garada N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Maur N. F. F. Campbell Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hatimura, 25/6 M. M. and Co.
Karagola, 25/6, M. M. and Co.
Hatkholi N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou NF, T. M. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Taira, 29/6 M. M. and Co.
FOR TUTICORIN.
Pundit N. F. T. M. and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N. Y. S. M. and Co.
STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elvysia G. T. C.
FOR HAMBURG.
Birkenfels L. Edward Ltd
Wartenfels L. Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Tottori Maru N. Y. Kaisha
Kipperdore P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura, M. M. and Co.
Varsova M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nerbudda, M. M. & Co.
Nirpura, M. M. and Co.
Garada M. M. and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Maur F. F. Campbell Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hatimura M. M. and Co.
Karagola M. M. and Co.
Haltahla M. M. and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou T. M. & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Taira, M. M. and Co.
FOR TUTICORIN.
Pundit T. M. and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T. M. and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Taira 24-6-32.
S.S. Birkenfels 23/6-32.
S.S. Bahaduri 24/6-32.
S.S. Dayavati 25/6-32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 25.
S.S. Bangalore for London.

1500 bags linseed oil cakes A. R. Omerbhoy.
For Marseilles—100 cases gum oilbonum A. A. H. Mavji.
For Jaffa—24 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Begronth—26 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
For Tripoli—30 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

S.S. Careghano for Venice—120 bags groundnut Strauss and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste Alex and W. D. Sassoon Mills; 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Trieste—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
S.S. Birkenfels for Hamburg—36 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp—55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.
For Bremen—65 bales cotton raw K. Denchand Ltd.

S.S. Elysia for Manchester—125 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.; 66 drms. castor oil W. Latham and Co.; 125 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Liverpool—500 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.; 101 bales cotton raw Habib and Sons 66 drms. castor oil W. Latham and Co.; 186 bags myrabolam P. Mathradas and Co.; 250 bales wool raw V. Umarsi; 54 bales wool raw R. Virchand; 30 bales wool raw S. Bhavanlal.

For Barcelona—100 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.
For Glasgow—100 bales hemp M. Nissim; 1232 bags myrabolam P. Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Kidderpore for Kobe—200 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.
S.S. Tottori Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton raw Nishso Co.

IMPORTS.
June 25th.
S.S. Jalavijaya Agents S. S. N. Co., from Moulim—31502 bags rice.

From Rangoon—6376 bags rice; 119 bags chola; 40 bags beans; 40 bales cotton shirting; 8 bales raw wool.

From Colombo—40 Hic tea.
From Tuticorin—154 bales cotton; 47 bales cotton yarn; 16 bales senna leaves; 15 cases rubber.

From Coochin—1215 bundles coir yarn; 8 bundles mats.
From Calcutt—213 bales cotton raw.

S.S. Karagola, Agents M. M. and Co. from Beira—60 bags oil seeds.
From Durban—65 bags ginger.

From L. Marques—67 bundles gold sovereigns.
From Mozambique—218 bags bean 253 bags napup seeds; 38 bags colombo roots.

From Zanzibar—104 bales cloves.
From Mombassa—2450 bale cotton raw 117 pees ivory; 10 cases ghee; 230 bags sandal wood.

S.S. Vasha, Agents M. M. and Co. from Busrak—3808 bags dates; 63 bales wool; 42 bags s. skins; 71 boxes species.

From Mohraah—13 bales wool.
From Kayaohi—5638 bags wheat; 20 bags rice; 283 bags wheat flour; 105 bags bagree; 60 bags salted fish; 37 cases air; 92 cases dry fruits; 18 cases gramshalt; 30 cases motor tyres and tubes.

S.S. Ranchi, Agents M. M. and Co. from Yokohama—10 cases silk.
From Kobe—10 cases silk goods.

From Shanghai—17 cases silk yarn; 33 bales raw silk; 15 bales noll yarn; 19 Hic tea.
From Hongkong—316 bales raw silk; 25 bales silk piece goods; 30 bales punjim silk.

From Canton—397 bales raw silk.
From Penang—100 bags pearl tapioca; 50 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo—23 bags plum-bago.
S.S. Nirpara Agents M. M. and Co. from Sourbapa—125 bags tapioca; 35 drums alcohol; 7 bags pepper; 110 bales cotton; 252 bags timber.

From Cheribon—138 drum alcohol.
From Legal—5021 bags sugar.

From Samarang—5271 bags sugar.
S.S. Alavi, Agents T. M. and Co. from Port Sudan—120 bales cotton.

From Jeddah—10 cases dates; 12 bundles bilan seed.
WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, June 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64lb. Car-goes 24 June/July Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64lb. Car-goes 24-12 June/July Sellers.

Wheat South Austrian Parcels, 23/6 July Paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels 26 June/July Paid and Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, June 25.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta: June/July per cwt. 7/9.
C & F Bombay: June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.
C & F Karachi: June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

STATEMENT OF COTTON GINNED

	Week ending 10th June 1932.	1931	1931-32	1930-31.
Madras	10257	13328	132038	196445
Bombay	26570	7867	633003	747575
Sind	482	478	113111	139204
Bengal	1165	1567	25277	26578
United Provinces	124220	217268	693957	817111
Punjab	1508	116	132062	164811
Central Provinces	994	116	322573	802988
Benar	7132	1378	286	513
N. W. F. Provinces	65	197	21350	31595
Ajmer-Werwara	314	12966	13715	39022
Burma (a)	14775	12154	117706	133102
Bahawalpur State (b)	9850	2011	8308	18119
Baroda State	14428	9870	14680	30248
Barwani State	1571	1036	14455	11314
Bikaner State	12497	9114	58413	137143
Dharangadra State	159404	362908	12817	16333
Holkar State	20411	13354	30702	31811
Hyderabad State	3026	952	48409	52285
Jaora State (a)	568	807	53927	40836
Jind State	3083	225	19123	13980
Junagadh State	967	17798	28502	25809
Mewar State	30702	31811	30702	31811
Morvi State	52	9742	62470	33731
Mysore State	928	5545	122886	168890
Nabha State (a)	79793	37308	2971541	4734845
Rajppla State				
Ratlam State				
Bhavnagar State				
Minor Cotton growing States				
Total				

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Season to-date.	This Week.	Season Week.	(Corresponding 1930/31.	1931.
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	14,471	62	12,987	56 Bales.	
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	4,935	51	4,820	72	
Exports from U.S. Ports	8,341	113	6,599	51	
Of which to Japan	2,234	39	1,137	9	
Of which to China	1,034	21	353	8	
Of which to G.B.	1,272	7	1,073	11	
Of which to Germany	1,554	21	1,672	11	
Stock at New York	205	205	228		
Stock at U.S. Ports	3,602	3,602	3,066		
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	1,449	911			
World's Visible Supply	9,113	8,209			
Of which American cotton	7,160	5,818			
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	12,503	201	10,241	184	
Receipts at U.S. Ports	9,822	44	8,809	30	
N.B.—All figures are in thousands.					

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, June 25.
July	5.16
October	5.40
December	5.58
January 1933	5.68
March 1933	5.79
Middling Spot	5.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 25.
July 5.18
October 5.36
Middling Spot 5.16

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 25.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent nil.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILL.
New York, June 25.
Demand Bills 3.61 1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 25
SAKELLARIDIS—
July 5.05
October 5.25
November 5.29
December 5.32
January 1933 5.40
March 1933 5.51
May 1933 5.63
F. G. F. Spot 5.35

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 25
BROACH
Fully Good (Good Staple) 3.94
Fine (Good Staple) 4.06
Superfine (Good Staple) 4.13
C. P. OOMRA
Good (No. 1 Staple) 4.57
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) 4.72
Choice (No. 1 Staple) 4.87
BENGAL
Good 3.48
Fully Good 3.58
Fine 3.68
Superfine 3.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 25
June 1932 4.01
July 1932 4.06
August 1932 4.06
September 1932 4.06
October 1932 4.06
November 1932 4.07
December 1932 4.12
January 1933 4.12

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For those who love
FANCY & DURABLE CLOTH of the most ELEGANT DESIGN
& the FINEST QUALITY

LAL MILLS of Ahmedabad
manufactures QUALITY CLOTH of Excellent Texture, Attractive Patterns & Lovely colours from the finest yarns of counts upto 120s, suitable for all seasons & tastes.

Specialities:—
Fine Sarees & Dhories, Mulls & Voiles; Superior Shirtings & Poplins.

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MONEY MARKET MORE UNSTABLE

Sequel To Increased Demand For British Govt. Securities

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 25.
The money market contrary to the recent conditions of credit, has been rather more unstable this week mainly owing to the increased demand for British Government securities on the Stock Exchange. The weekly issue of Treasury Bills was keenly competed for, owing to the popularity of maturing dates and Government again obtained funds at a further low record rate.
The Stock Exchange was closed featureless, apart from refined sugars most of which advanced on the recent firmness of raw sugar.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on the 17th June 1932.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	112500000
Capital Paid up	56250000
Reserve	50000000
Public Deposits	130783000
Other Deposits	60621000
Sundries	22504000
Total	865749000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	271423000
Other authorised securities under the Act	24854000
Loans	81064000
Cash Credits	260036000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	28084000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	2558000
Dead Stock	29962000
Sundries	6971000
Balance with other Banks	2342000
Total	704360000
Cash	161389000

LIABILITIES.
Rs.
Public Deposits 29457000 Increase
Other Deposits 276000 Decrease

ASSETS.
Rs.
Bills Discounted 371000 Increase
and Purchased 371000 Increase
Cash 22915000 Increase
Percentage 21.24

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 25.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 1-7/8 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 25.
SILVER—Market closed steady.
Spot 16-5/8.
Forward 16-11/16.

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 25.
Bar Gold Fine per Oz. 75 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 25.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 7/8 per cent.

BANK BILLS.
3 Months 1-49/64 per cent.
6 Months 1-20/32 per cent.
3 Months 2-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 3-1/4 per cent.

FINE TRADE BILLS.
3 Months 2-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 3-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 25.
T. T. London on Berlin 15-25-12.
T. T. London on Amsterdam 8-06-14.

T. T. London on Brussels 26.03.
T. T. London on Madrid 43.96.
T. T. London on Milan 71.06.
T. T. London on Bern 18.58.
T. T. London on Paris 92.00.
T. T. London on Prague 122.25.
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